The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,447—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

D[illegible]ESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.............. As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
AGRA	1907	200	C. Heasman	13th March 1879.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Avern	10th April 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 1st March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseill[illegible]	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,

CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the Line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. INDIA,

CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LONDON *VIA* HAVRE. TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH.

THE New Steamer SCOTLAND, 1,694 Tons, classed 100 A. 1 at LLOYD'S, built specially for the East India Trade.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

BOMBAY to HAVRE.......... Rs. 450
Do. LONDON.......... „ 500

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	[illegible]063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAEERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain ———, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port S[illegible]	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :—

E M } Ex s. s. "Marina."
P S } 57 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white jaconets and nansooks.
3 „ colored prints.
5 bales grey dhooties and sarries.
2 „ grey jaconets.
3 „ grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned.

M M / D / H B M & Co., } 11 bales grey drills, damaged by salt water,

On account of Purshotum Anunjee—
P. A.—2 cases white nansooks.
On account of underwriters—
E M—5—1 Bale damaged canvas.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

NOTICES.

DR. JELOVITZ, HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,

HAS REMOVED TO No. 10, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA, HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO HAIR DYED.

MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"

IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

NOTICE. BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE Public are informed that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will OPEN the EXHIBITION at the School of Art on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

Tickets for Admission can be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co., The Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and at the School of Art.

Single Season Ticket for One Person.......... Rs. 5
Family Season Ticket for Three Persons.......... „ 12
Daily Visitors' Ticket for One Person.......... „ 1

None but Season Ticket Holders will be admitted on the Opening Day.

G. W. TERRY,
RIENZI WALTON,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, [illegible]h February 1879.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION. NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the ART EXHIBITION are requested to MEET at the School of Art not later than 4 o'clock p. m, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant for the purpose of receiving HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR previous to the OPENING of the EXHIBITION to the PUBLIC.

G. W. TERRY,
RIENZI WALTON,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1879.

NOTICE.

CARRIAGES should ENTER the COMPOUND of the SCHOOL OF ART by the SOUTH EAST GATE, Crawford Market Road, and should LEAVE by the NORTH GATE.

No Carriages will be allowed to enter unless the occupants produce their Tickets to the Police at the Gates.

The Police are entrusted with the supervision of the Carriage arrangements.

G. W. TERRY,
RIENZI WALTON,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company and to all other parties concerned, that they are required by an Order made on the 24th day of February 1879 by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY to attend at the High Court House, before the Judge in Chambers at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1879, to show cause, if they have any, why the Liquidator of the said Company should not be at liberty to borrow on behalf of the said Company the sum of Rs. 10,681-14-9 for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the said Company in an affidavit of the said Liquidator mentioned, and why the said sum so to be borrowed should not be a first charge on the property and assets of the said Company.—Dated this 24th day of February 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE, AND KING.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 27TH.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS. IN THEIR DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class .... Rs. 2 | Second Class .... Re. 1
Third „ .... As. 8 | Fourth „ .... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.

FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 TILL 9 P.M.
and during interval of the Merry-Makers' Performance.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST.
LAST MID-DAY MATINEE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. HELENA, Captain Lilly, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Lilly, s.s. Helena.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be OPENED at MATHERAN and at MAHABLESHWUR from the 1st MARCH.

H. IZAAK WALTON,
Superintendent, Bombay Division.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, are NOW READY, and will be ISSUED TO THEM on APPLICATION at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, in exchange for Certificates of Shares in this Company, upon their signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ARDASHEER B. KAPADIA.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

TEMPLE BAR!

SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
(CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,)

PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

MATCH 1,000 up, Mr. Roberts giving to a well-known Amateur 600 points out of 1,000, Spot Stroke barred.

ADMISSION—TWO RUPEES.

Play to commence at 9 p. m,

P. S.—Tickets may be obtained at the above and at John Roberts and Co., Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th March.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with NOTICE of MOTION Dr. Blaney will propose at the Special General Meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 28th instant, that the Chairman of the Corporation be requested to APPLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL on behalf of the Corporation for a SITE for the NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES, in accordance with a request made to His Excellency by a deputation of the Corporation on the 6th December last.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th February 1879.

THE NICOL PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, as OWNERS of GRANT BUILDINGS at COLABA, for some time before the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, passed into liquidation, suffered through their tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid, serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's machinery, the smoke and cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding up of the said Company and no other reason prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank from taking legal proceedings to stop the said nuisance, and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank AT ONCE TO TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST any PERSON or PERSONS who by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills shall renew the said nuisance.—Dated 26th February 1879.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

GRAEFENBERG'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE unquestionable superiority of the GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES over all others has not only been proved by published testimonials from all parts of the country, but their continued success while so many others fail is substantial evidence that they merit the increased confidence of the public.

The series contain eleven valuable Medicines; they do not contain any mineral drug, but are compounded from purely vegetable substances.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world.
GRAEFENBERG'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an infallible remedy for all Female Complaints.
GRAEFENBERG'S HEALTH BITTERS, the most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared.
GRAEFENBERG'S EYE LOTION acts like a charm for all diseases of the Eye.
GRAEFENBERG'S DYSENTERY SYRUP, a certain remedy for all diseases of the Bowels.
GRAEFENBERG'S CHILDREN'S PANACEA, for diseases incident to childhood.
GRAEFENBERG'S GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT excels all other Salve in its curative power.
GRAEFENBERG'S SARSAPARILLA, a pure extract, the best in use.
GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY never fails to Completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula.
GRAEFENBERG'S CONSUMPTIVE BALM affords great relief in all pulmonary complaints.
GRAEFENBERG'S FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY, a simple but powerful Medicine.

All of the above truly valuable medicines are sold by

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Graefenberg's Almanacs sent free by post on application.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET : St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET : Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET : Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET : Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET : Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET : Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Win .
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET : Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. .... Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusaphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch .... at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch .... at „ 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch.............. at „ 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and Thoroughly recruits and re establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Chemists Throughout the Globe, in Cases at 10s. 6d., or in Family Cases containing One Dozen 10s. 6d., Cases, at £5.

Wholesale Agents.—For Bombay, D. S. KEMP & Co.; Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co., R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Limited; Rangoon, E. GILLON & Co., Lahore; Ceylon, J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo; Madras, BARRIE & Co.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation bearing a similar name. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person selling a Fraudulent Imitation of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne, from this date.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork for the bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER;
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs.	a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1	13

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman, Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

PROFESSOR P. PETERSON, Registrar, Bombay University, will Lecture on THURSDAY, the 27th February, at 5-30 p.m. (Subject : "A Study of Words,") at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. ADMISSION—FREE.

WANTED, a PRESS READER. None but thoroughly competent need apply. SUPERINTENDENT BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

WANTED, a copy of TULLOCH'S REPORT of 1872, entitled "The Water Supply of Bombay." RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.

TO-DAY, TIFFIN, Re 1.—Soup Julienne, Scalloped Oysters, Macaroni, Country Captain, Steaks, Curry, etc ; DINNER, Re. 1-8 ; HOT SUPPER, Re. 1.—TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a JEWISH WRITER. Salary handsome. Apply in person to Mr. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, at the Office of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, 31, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a NATIVE OVERSEER ; one accustomed to deal with Coolies and who understands English and Guzratee, for an up-country station. Salary Rs. 25 per month, increasing to 30. Apply to X, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A LADY going to England early in April wishes to engage a EUROPEAN NURSE to assist in taking charge of Three small Children. Good references required as to character and qualifications. Apply stating terms to "FURLOUGH," care of Post Master, Baroda.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MAIL PHAETON FOR SALE, nearly new Price Rs. 800. Apply 34, Marine Lines.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250 a month. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD, BAROUCHE and Pair of GREY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS, &c., complete. Price Rs. 1,800. Apply to X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANO in good condition (now under repairs.) For particulars address C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFAST CLARET, a good sound Wine imported by us from Bordeaux, per doz. Rs. 10. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Special Blend, unsurpassed as a Mild and Mellow Whisky, Rs. 23 per dozen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

TRY PEARSE'S INDIAN PRESERVES, CHUTNIES, and PICKLES, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

"UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."

THIS old established London newspaper passed under new management on 1st January, 1879, and will in future be published on FRIDAYS, in time for the Brindisi Mail to India. It will be conducted as a first class military and naval journal, and superintended by officers of literary ability and long service. It will contain all the best and latest military and naval intelligence as well as articles of general interest. The contributors will be distinguished and well known authors.

Subscription,—28 shillings per annum, received at the office 7, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

FOR SALE,

A handsome double-seated newly built English BROUGHAM, of the latest pattern, and just received from Morgan and Co. of Long Acre, expressly built to order, and suitable either for one or a pair of horses. Price Rs. 2,200. Open to an offer.

A set of new Silver-mounted English-made FOUR-IN-HAND HARNESS. Price Rs. 650.

Double sets of new Silver-mounted English-made HARNESS. Price Rs. 3 0 each.

Information regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

KID GLOVES,

GENTLEMEN'S,
WHITE, LAVENDER AND COLORED,
LAST SEASON'S STOCK.
Re. 1-8 per pair or 2 pairs for Rs. 2.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

પ્રા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કુ૦.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th February to the 4th March 1879, both days inclusive.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KATTYWAR.

FIXED LIGHT AT GOAPNATH POINT, GULF OF CAMBAY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Executive Engineer, Bhaunagar State, that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Goapnath point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 68 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of 180°, or between the bearings of S. S. W., through west, to N. N. E., from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-house—a buff-coloured limestone masonry tower, 32 feet high from base to vane—is situated on a hillock 240 yards inshore from Goapnath point.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the 6th order.

Position : Latitude, 21° 11' 35" N. ; Longitude, 72° 6' 0" E.

[Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward : Variation 1 Easterly in 1879].

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant.
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd February 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 50, 51, 2736, 826, 7435 ; Sailing Directions "West Coast of Hindostan pilot," page 177 ; Light List for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15 ; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 361 ; Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
THE MARKING OF WRECKS.

THE Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has issued the following notice :—

"It being desirable, when light-vessels or other craft are anchored to mark the position of wrecks, that Mariners should be able to distinguish them, and to learn on which side of them they should go,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That, with these objects, wreck-marking vessels will in furniture have their top-sides coloured *green*, and will exhibit—

By Day—Three balls on a yard 20 feet above the sea ; two placed *vertically* on the side on which navigating vessels may safely pass, and one on the other side.

By Night—Three *white* fixed lights will be shown similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

Mariners will thus know, on sighting a wreck-marking craft, that she is so employed ; and that they should pass on that side of her on which the two balls or two lights are shown."

The above is published for general information.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th February 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1879.

THE following Notice (No. 10), issued by the Marine Survey Department under the Government of India, is republished for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 10.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
COAST OF ORISSA.

ALTERATION IN POSITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF POOREE PORT LIGHT.

The following information, relating to the LIGHT NOW EXHIBITED at POOREE, has been received from the Officiating Commissioner of Orissa :—

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 44 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The lantern is placed on a stone pedestal built into the parapet wall of the roof of the Circuit House at Pooree ; the top of the lantern is 33 feet above the ground.

The pedestal is situated 170 yards N. E. ½ E. from the flagstaff. Both the Circuit House and pedestal are coloured white.

The illuminating apparatus consists of six oil lamps arranged round a hexagonal reflector.

Position : Latitude, 19° 48' 0" N. ; Longitude, 85° 49' 10" E.

NOTE.—The lantern formerly exhibited on the eastern yard arm of the flagstaff is discontinued.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 14th February 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 829, 70a; and East India Light List for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1172, 15c, 103a ; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 468 ; and Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns:
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

READY-MADE CLOTHES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,

MADE TO ORDER IN VIENNA AND PARIS, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.

BEG to notify that they have imported direct from Vienna and Paris a splendid assortment of elegant and fashionable Clothes, such as have never been seen before in India.

The assortment consists of—

Dress suits of best black Cashmere.
Frock-coats and Waist-coats of the best quality and very latest fashion.
Office suits, in a variety of shades and texture.
Single and double-breasted Coats.
Dressing Gowns and Morning suits.
White Waist-coats for full dress.
Children and boys suits in a very large variety and at all prices.

Any Gentleman wishing to have his clothes made to order can obtain the same within 45 days from the date of giving the order, as the measurement will be sent to Vienna by first-going Mail, and we guarantee a perfect fit.

S. GREENBLATT and Co. being in direct communication with the largest and most fashionable establishments in Vienna and Paris, and thus saving a large commission and other expenses, are in a position to offer their goods 25 per cent. cheaper than usually sold in Bombay, while they guarantee them to be superior to anything that has been imported into India. An inspection is invited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.
Merchant Tailors.

32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A S. B. Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-2 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, a fine mover and stands fire well. Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, a passed charger, has a light mouth, carries himself well, and has been ridden 2 years by a lady. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab horse, aged 14-3½, very handsome, has easy paces, and is a perfectly trained charger. Rs. 700.

A handsome Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½, a broken charger, steady on any parade, a good fencer and capital mover. Rs. 800.

A Brown Waler Mare, 5 years old, 15-1½, broken to saddle, quiet, and very handsome. Rs. 900.

A dark Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, broken to saddle, well formed and compact, up to weight, a pleasant hack. Rs. 700.

Also a number of other Walers consisting of pairs and single harness horses, partly broken.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st February 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH FEB. 1879.

THE Home telegrams are still devoid of news of an active character and business here accordingly remains very quiet. In some branches there is perhaps more appearance of a revival, but we fear we are not likely to see real activity until after the Holi. The Banks, we hear, intend closing on Friday and Saturday, 7th and 8th proximo, for the Holi holidays, but with the Mail leaving on Monday, we should think the following Tuesday and Wednesday better days on which to suspend business.

Consols in London remain at 96¼, but French Rentes have fallen from 111⅞ to 110¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 75 and 81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively.

Coffee is reported steady at previous prices, and Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Seeds are quiet and a decline of 6d. per quarter is quoted for Bombay Linseed, and 3d. for Ferozepore Rapeseed. Wheat, although firm, is partially 3d. per quarter lower to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull without change in prices. Cotton in Liverpool Reuter says closed steady, but private messages say dull and drooping with very little demand for Surats to arrive. The day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales against 41,000 imports, and spot quotations were unchanged. The New York market appears to have opened yesterday with an advance of ⅛ for ready and 1-16 cent. for future Cotton, ready Mid. Uplands being quoted at 9⅜ and May shipment at 10·09 cents per lb. Yesterday's receipts were large, but it now looks as if the figures received yesterday were for three days; and if this assumption be correct, the week's receipts do not look like reaching the total currently estimated in the beginning of the week. The following are the comparisons to date:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	13,000	12,000
Four days' do	62,000	50,000	38,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,769,000	3,516,000	3,529,000

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 50d per oz., a decline of ⅛d., but private telegrams are said to quote 49⅞d.

At the Weekly Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of discount and interest.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the lower quotations for Silver and advice of continued weakness in Calcutta, the Market to-day has again shown a downward tendency and rates are 1-16d. lower all round. As usual on Wednesday there has been very little doing pending news of Council drafts, the result of which will guide the course of the Market for the remainder of the Mail. The general idea seems to be in favour of about 1s. 7½d. per Rupee, and should the average not be under that rates will probably remain at about their present level. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7½d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·07½	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12·5	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unaltered as regards price. Fours, Rs. 94½; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99⅞.

SHARES.—The Market, although not active, is moderately firm, and in some instances a slight advance in rates must be noted. Bank of Bombays are steady at yesterday's price, Rs. 675. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 lower, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. Rs. 25, and Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a fall of Rs. 75 in Alliance and Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, but there is an advance of Rs. 30 in Madras United and Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental.

COTTON continues very firm here nothwithstanding the quiet accounts from Liverpool, and for some descriptions, more especially high class Omra ready, an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established. Business to the extent of about 1,000 bales was done on the Green this morning chiefly in Khandeish at Rs. 175½ to Rs. 176½ for Good Fair, but there have been few European sellers. Accounts from up-country confirm the telegram we published yesterday respecting the weather in the Berars. Heavy rain has fallen in the Khamgaon and Sheagaon districts, and it is to be feared that a portion of the Jerry crop at least will be deteriorated by black leaf and stain. This is much to be regretted as the good quality of the crop in some measure made up for its deficiency in quantity. Yesterday's arrivals here were 6,616 bales, the largest day of the season. Quotations are:—

Good Broach, March dely		Rs.	204	per candy.
Good Omra, ready	do.	,,	195	,,
Good do. March	do.	,,	192	,,
F. G. F. ,,	do.	,,	182	,,
G. F. ,,	do.	,,	177	,,

SEEDS continue firm and in request at previous prices, but supplies are quite insignificant.

FREIGHTS, although not quotably higher, are somewhat steadier both ready and forward, and there is an evident increase in the desire to do business. For Liverpool by steam we quote 25s. and by sail 22s. 6d. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports 33s. 9d., payable here, continues the current quotation.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair business passing from the bazaar, but the demand from first hands continues small and prices are unchanged.

COALS.—The sale is reported of a steamer cargo of West Hartley Main, to arrive, at Rs. 20-8 per ton alongside. The Market is quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	270	2,000		40 p.s.*	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	690
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.*	55
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	960	1,000	all	25 p.s.*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	635
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.*	300
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.*	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	725
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.*	600
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	725
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	500
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	4.0
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.*	1025
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	575
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.*	565
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	470
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	755
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	450
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	410
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	160
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	305
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	950
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,675
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	660
Alogue Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd February 1879. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,218	0	0
Merchandise	1,41,447	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph	464	0	0
Total Rs.	1,89,329	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1878. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,880	0	0
Merchandise	1,31,174	0	0
Other Receipts	615	0	0
Telegraph	707	0	0
Total Rs.	1,90,376	0	0
Decrease Rs.	1,047	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship BERTHA, 954 tons, Captain F. Crickett, will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE schooner MOHIDIN BUX, 122 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, in ballast.

THE brig KERBATA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 130 deck passengers.

THE s.s. HELENA, 1,037 tons, Captain J. Silly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Major Peters, Mr. Scott, and Mr. B. Cursetjee. She brought the following cargo:—647 packages piecegoods, 10 packages corks, 4 cases porter, 14 cases umbrellas, 77 tons coals, 64 packages earthenware, 336 packages glassware, 561 bars and 3,517 bundles iron, 6,256 bundles hoop iron, 57 packages wine and spirits, 350 kegs nails, 119 packages medicine, 202 boxes soap, 15 cases tinplates, 50 cases ginger ale, 60 packages porter, 3 cases kerosine oil, 500 kegs colour and paint, 28 cases varnish, 18 cases tobacco, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Kerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Feb 8.
26	Helena (s)	Silly	Liverpool, Jan 23.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Kurrachee, Feb 21.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Genoa.
	Belle of Bath	Whitemore	Elephant Point.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Bertha, Crickett, to Galle.
Schooner Mohidin Bux, Nacoda, to Damaun.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Natant, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
21	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Moulmein, Feb 13.
	British Ambassador	Davis	Bassein, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21—Steamer Afghan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
23	Malda (s)	Calcutta and N P.
24	Meinam (s)	Galle and Pondy.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9 Rugby, ss, Kirton, from Cardiff
12 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from London.
12 Daphne H M, ss, Selby, from Ras Aloolah.
12 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Venice.
12 Hampton, ss, Preston, from Rotterdam.
13 Septima, Hassenau from Cardiff.
13 Ready H M, ss, Edward, from Jeddah.
13 Calypso, ss, Lombardini, from Calcutta.
13 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Newcastle.
14 Fowlah, ss, Figaret, from Marseilles.
14 Golden Horn, ss, Valder, from Calcutta.
14 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
14 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Shanghai.
14 Octava, ss, Hensen, from Cardiff.
15 Navarino, ss, Withers, from London.
16 Suez, ss, Inch, from Colombo.
16 Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
16 Martaban, ss, Barlow, from Rangoon.
16 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, from Cardiff.
16 Mangolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.
17 Vorwaarts, ss, Marussig, from Trieste.
18 Chupra, ss, Wood, from Cardiff
18 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Calcutta.
18 Foxhound H M, ss, Nowell, from Suez.
19 Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Perim.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to Calcutta.
12 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Bombay.
12 Hampton, ss, Preston, to Batavia.
14 Calypso, ss, Lombardini, to Trieste.
14 Fowlah, ss, Figaret, to Zanzibar.
14 Golden Horn, ss, Valder, to Marseilles.
15 Rugby, ss, Kirton, to Calicut.
15 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.
15 Navarino, ss, Withers, to Calcutta.
16 Suez, ss, Inch, to London.
16 Martaban, ss, Barlow, to Liverpool.
17 Punjaub, ss, Melville, to Perim.
17 Mangolia, ss, Coleman, to London.
17 Vorwaarts, ss, Marussig, to Calcutta.
18 Daphne, H M ss Selby, to England.
18 Chupra, ss, Wood, to Galle.
18 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, to Marseilles.
19 Septima, ss, Hassenau, to Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ready, H M ss, Edward, from Jeddah.
Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Newcastle.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Octava, ss, Hensen, from Cardiff.
Red Star, ss, Roseberry, from Cardiff.
Foxhound, H M ss, Nowell, from Suez.
Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—50 cases porter, Muncherjee Bazonjee Lakdawalla; 6 cases stout, Maneckjee Jamsetjee; 30 cases portwine, Jehangeer Rustomjee and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—65 cases soap, Volkart Brothers; 29 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases bacon, F Fischer.
Mirzapore s—6 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindostan s—4 cases claret, Anderson and Co.
Australia s—30 cases copper sheets, Forbes and Co; 350 kegs red lead, Morarjee Natha.
Presnitz s—17 cases old tom and 17 cases whiskey, Bamanjee Manuckjee Punthuckey; 11 cases table salt, Jehangir Rustomjee and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Southern Chief, 20,000 cases kerosine oil, Joseph Sauris.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—115 cases claret, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 2 casks medoc, J Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—185 cases brandy, 45 cases chabblis, 40 cases vermouth, 10 hogsheads bordeaux, and 50 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 115 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 51 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 35 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 25 bales wool, Roognathdass Coobardass.
Speke Hall s—315 cwts linseed, Lang Muir and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 82 bales wool, Ralli, Brothers; 260 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 665 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Bellona s—2 bales wool, Shuriff Durvesh; 26 bales wool, Cursondass Madhowdass; 50 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 44 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—14 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 3 bales leather, Ewart Latham and Co.
Estepona s—51½ cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 270 cwts ginger, Hurry Bhanjee; 110 cwts ginger, Nugbindass Feekerbhoy; 44½ cwts E teeth, Shaik Mahamed Abdool Lutiff; 150 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 175 cwts B horns, F Sanquet and Co; 500 cwts coffee, George Lockhart and Co.
Natant—360 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—500 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bengal s—250 bales cotton, 3,999 cwts grownd nuts, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—882½ cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—1,581 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 960 cwts linseed and 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.
Sicily s—200 bales cotton, and 4000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co; 407 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Bengal s—4,000½ cwts teel seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Presnitz s—200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—7½ cwts E teeth, Dattardina Mowjee; 1 cwt E teeth, K L Moolchund; 85 bales twist, Tata and Co; 85 bales twist, S N Tullatee; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 96 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 5½ cwts sharkfins, S N Tullatee.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 27.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Summary Suits.

150-79—Ardeshir and H—Ramjee Cannav and others vs The Mandvee S W and Press Co, Ld.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

510-78—Shamrao P—Dhondiraj Venayek Pivulker vs Ambaram Magniram and others—Muljee and B—Part heard.
529-78—Mirza H Khan—Cassibai vs Chotoolal Bossawan—Janardhan G.
268-78—Craigie, L and O—Richard Latham and others vs Hurrukhchund Soorutram—Smith and F.
638-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidas and others vs Nemchund Keshrichund—H Bicknell.
633-78—Prescot and W—The Chartered M Bank of I L and China vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H & C.
640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa bin Syed Abdool, &c vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosein—Khunderao M.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurban Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
522-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adamjee Peerbhoy and another—M H Khan.
683-77—Bhaishunker N—The Hon'ble John Marriot vs Thucker Ruttonsey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee and T.
717-76—Smith and F—Jussoda vs Dharsey Oodhowjee and others—Lynch and T, and Hearn, C and L and in person.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Sheraidjee Mistry vs Nursoo Dhurmaje and another—Crawford and B.
402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
600-76—Jefferson and P—Khimjee Jeewa vs John Fleming and others Rimington, H and D and Shapoorjee and T.
580 78—Crawford and B—Dawood alias Dalla Bowia and an other vs Homon Mahomed Hales Ally and other.
396-78—Jefferson and —Janardhan Ramchunder vs The National and W Company, and Shapoorjee and T.
587-78—Macfarlane and G—Cooverbai and others vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody—Smith and F.
508-78—Ardeshir and H—C A Turner vs Hajji Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pattan—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Sullivan, Lieut, R E, on leave, from ———.

FEBRUARY 25.

Haldham, Major, The Buffs, on duty, from Meerut.
Strike, Captain, R A, on Med Cert, from Mean Meer.
Sharples, Local Major 39th Regt, on leave, from Nowgong.
Lithgow, Surg Major, on leave, from Kirkee.
Cruickshank, Captain, R A, on Med Cert, from Umballa.
McCausland, Lieut Col, 2-11th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 26.

Jacob, Major, 17th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Williams, Lieut Col, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Umballa.
Jamieson, Lieut, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Umballa.
Peters, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Fraser, Major, Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Vincent, Lieut Col, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 25.

Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.

FEBRUARY 26.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Surat.
Lithgow, Surg Major, from leave, to Kirkee.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 5th February, 1879.

Lieut D Court has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—

Mr. F H N Wilson, C H Willis, R F Percy, J H Swanton, H P Tate, F White, W H Palmer, A H Kellie.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·866
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	W, NW, NNE, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207

CALENDAR FOR FEB. & MAR. 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..........1st, 0h. 49·6m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 27	......	6 23	6 4	2 10 m 3 8 a	8 38 m 8 53 a
Fri. 28	....	6 22	6 4	2 22 m 4 1 a	9 12 m 9 37 a
March.					
Sat. 1	St. David.	6 21	6 4	3 1 m 5 17 a	10 0 m 10 42 a
Sun. 2	Quadragesima—1st Sunday.	6 21	6 4	3 46 m 6 53 a	11 2 m ......
Mon. 3	......	6 20	6 5	5 20 m 8 5 a	0 26 m 0 28 a
Tues. 4	......	6 19	6 5	7 26 m 9 10 a	2 3 m 2 1 a
Wed. 5	......	6 18	6 5	8 51 m 9 52 a	3 17 m 3 7 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HORNE—February 4th, Sarah Spencer, the wife of R. Horne, Esq., Clattern House, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LINN-PEREIRA—February 24th, at Bombay, the wife of John Linn-Pereira, prematurely of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

SAKLATWALLA—February 26th, at Karelwadee, near Framjee Cowasjee's Fire Temple, Manekbai, the widow of the late Dorabjee Jamsetjee Saklatwalla and grandmother of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, aged 85. The funeral of the deceased will take place this morning at 7 A.M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

LANDALE—MACINTIRE—February 18th, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Dr. Brandon, James Landale, Surgeon-Major, 12th Lancers, to Violet, youngest daughter of Major General Macintire, C. B.

DEATHS.

CAMELL—February 20th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Camell, widow of the late J. A. Camell, Esq, aged 76 years.
RUSSELL—February 12th, at Calcutta, Florence Melville, the beloved wife of A. W. Russell, Esq., Telegraph Department.
TURNBULL—February 22nd, at Madras, Lillias Maria, daughter of Stewart R. Turnbull, aged 19 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

IF the Afghan War enjoyed a doubtful popularity in England, it must be owned that the Zulu War is regarded with positive disfavour. This war has, in fact, shown but too plainly the seamy side of Imperialism. Lord Carnarvon, an amiable dreamer who fancies that Empires can be built up and kept together by a prodigal use of fine sentiment, congratulated himself on having prepared the way for the peaceful confederation of all the South African colonies into one great Dominion. He had in reality only prepared the way for a serious war. The annexation of the Transvaal transferred to Great Britain the quarrel between the Dutch Boers and the Zulu King Cetewayo. The latter had meditated for a long time the conquest of the Transvaal, and, on finding that the English had annexed it and had thus enclosed his country between their territories and the sea, he seems to have made up his mind to essay one desperate effort in order to break the yoke of the white men and achieve the independence of the native tribes of South Africa. We see that Sir Bartle Frere is freely blamed in England for having declared war against Cetewayo on frivolous pretexts. One great authority is indignant at his presumption in attempting to dictate to the Zulu King at what ages that potentate's subjects should be allowed to marry. This intelligent critic seems to have overlooked the fact that Cetewayo prevents his male subjects from marrying early in life because he wants to use them as soldiers, and that he thus commands an armed nation, whose valour, discipline, and arms of precision make them a standing menace to the peace of South Africa. Opinions may differ as to the possibility of converting South Africa into another Canada or Australia,—we do not ourselves believe that the project of Anglicizing a large portion of the African Continent can ultimately be carried out successfully,—but Sir Bartle Frere, who was sent out with a special mission to bind the colonies together into one strong confederation, would have shown culpable weakness if he had hesitated to proclaim that the disbandment of the Zulu army was essential to the permanent pacification of South Africa. It is not Sir Bartle's fault that he had not troops enough to give effect to his policy; nor can he be blamed for any defects in Lord Chelmsford's military dispositions. The war has, however, opened very badly, and we can readily understand the wrath of the English people on finding that Imperialism at the Cape means the expenditure by them of much blood and money, in return for which they get nothing but hard knocks, while the colonists, who do little or nothing in their own defence, appropriate all the plunder and territory won by the Imperial troops. At present, the subjugation of the Zulus is a task severe enough to employ all the energies of the country, for the disbandment of the native levies shows that the Europeans have found they must rely on themselves alone; but, when the Zulus are once crushed, we take it that the colonists will be left to protect their own interests.

FEW persons, we suppose, in Bombay now entertain any serious expectation that the Drainage Works, for which a loan has been obtained and tenders have been sent in, will ever be carried out by the existing Town Council. The discussions on the subject which have occupied so large a share of the Council's attention for the last two months cannot but have left on the public mind the impression that a majority of the native members are secretly hostile to the project for providing Bombay with a system of sewers for carrying away the night-soil and other refuse of the city. If this be the real motive of their opposition to the proposal to give the contract for the works to Mr. Glover, it must be acknowledged that they have been effectually aided by the incapacity of the Municipal Commissioner. It is within our knowledge that Mr. Glover was most unwilling to expose himself to competition with all sorts of contractors in Bombay, and that, after tenders had been advertised for, he only consented not to withdraw his tender at the urgent entreaty of Mr. Grant. The Commissioner was bound therefore, when he came to the conclusion, on examining all the tenders which had been sent in, that Mr. Glover's was still the one that ought to be accepted, to lay before the Town Council and the public an elaborate analysis of the various tenders, showing precisely wherein one was to be preferred to another, and setting forth with convincing clearness the reasons which had induced him to think that the tender which appeared on its face to be far more costly than the others would be in the end the cheapest to execute. But, so far as appears from the published proceedings of the Council, the Municipal Commissioner contented himself with throwing Mr. Glover's contract on the table, saying, "This is the tender I approve of, and if you don't like it you shall "not have any other," and leaving the Council to fight the matter out among themselves. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of having a representative Municipal government in Bombay, but, while the institution exists and great dignitaries of State affect to be exceedingly anxious that it should work well, it is obvious that a man chosen to fill the post of Municipal Commissioner should have some knowledge of the art of managing popular assemblies and some talent for debate. We are confident that any man of ordinary tact and judgment could have persuaded the Town Council to accept Mr. Glover's tender; but Mr. Grant first of all irritated the Council by appearing to desire to dictate to it, and then, although the new Municipal Act confers upon him the privilege of speaking in defence of his own measures, sat as still as a mummy instead of replying to the arguments used to show that Mr. Glover's rates were extravagant as compared with those of native contractors. It was actually left to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to point out one very material difference between Mr. Glover's tender and Nagoo Syajee's, namely, that, whereas the European contractor offered to take over the machinery at the Municipal brickworks and make his own bricks, the native stipulated that the Municipality should make bricks for him and thus left himself a loophole of escape from doing the work within a specified time, as he could always cause delay by making applications for bricks which he knew the Municipality could not quickly comply with.

The result was that the Town Council threw out Mr. Glover's tender, and we cannot say that public opinion, which had been left in an unenlightened state as to the merits of the question, disapproved of this decision. The subsequent proceedings of Mr. Grant are, however, still more amazing than his feeble championship of the tender which he said was the best of all that had been sent in. At Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council he brought forward for acceptance a tender which he described as "next best to Mr. "Glover's." This tender, he stated, had been sent to him *five days after* the others by Mr. Bulkley, a subordinate of Mr. Walton's in the Engineering Department of the Municipality. Men who have any knowledge of business or any sense of fair play will be thunderstruck at the impropriety of the Commissioner's conduct in taking such a tender into consideration. No outside contractor of wealth or respectability would have dreamt of tendering for the drainage works if he had known that gentlemen on the staff of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality would be allowed to compete against him and would have five days' grace granted them after other tenders had been received for the working out of their rates. It is not creditable to either Mr. Grant or Mr. Walton that they should have encouraged Mr. Bulkley to persevere with his tender. No doubt, it is the case that the engineering staff of the Bombay Municipality is at present large and costly enough to do the work of half a dozen such towns as Bombay, and that many of the engineers must be "eating their heads off" for want of anything to do. This might be a reason for letting them join the Volunteers, or become special correspondents on the Indian Frontier or in Natal; but it cannot justify the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer in sanctioning and trying to make the Town Council a party to what looks very like a breach of faith. Towards Mr. Bulkley himself we have no feeling but one of good-will; but we cannot help saying that he has acted wrongly in tendering for a Municipal contract on speculation as it were while he is still in the service of the Municipality. He says he will resign the service if he gets the contract; but clearly he ought to have resigned before sending in his tender. The Chairman of the Town Council vouched for the goodness of some work Mr. Bulkley did as a contractor many years ago; but of course a gentleman who has found it necessary to accept an appointment of a few hundred rupees a month in the Municipal Office cannot now be a contractor of large means and good position; and the Municipality has had sufficient experience of the danger of trusting to contractors whose resources and reputation are merely traditional. We cordially agree with Mr. Kirkham in the opinion that "Bombay undrained would be "better than Bombay badly drained," and that "the very best tender alone should be accepted." Dr. Blaney seems to favour the plan of doing the work departmentally, and declares that "if "Mr. Walton were put on his mettle, he would "no doubt do his best to make a name for him-"self." This is all very well as a joke, but the drainage of Bombay is much too serious a business for us to try experiments upon it for the purpose of enabling the Executive Engineer to make a name for himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Nizam, Commander R. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English Mails of the 7th Feb. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Legg
Mr T B Morris
Mrs A Tucker
Mrs A Stewart and infant
Major and Mrs Johnson
Miss Deykin
Miss A A Davis
Mr G Motley
Mrs L F Williams
Mr Rowe's 2 children
Mr F Murray
Mr J G Palmer
Mr J Bruce
Mr G Braine
Mr and Mrs Thorburn
Mr R Carns
Mr A F Mahomed.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt Col Staunton
Capt G L Elliott
Mr Vimes
Mr P Macfadyen
Major L Fraser
Major and Mrs Jacob and child
Mr P Barrow
Mr G Pestalia
Mr Parodi.

FROM VENICE.

Major and Mrs Comingham
Mr Cambridge
Mr Aitchison.

FROM MALTA.—Mrs Welsh and 2 children.

FROM ADEN.

Nawab Shere Ali and 16 followers
28 Natives on deck
Mr Dinshaw.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

IF the Government have any programme at all to present to Parliament, they are very successful in keeping it secret, for, although the Houses reassemble in less than a week, at present nothing is known as to the measures the Ministry intend to propose. Everyone seems to be agreed that domestic matters will occupy Parliament this session to a much greater extent than for some years past, but nobody is able to say in what direction the Government is going to move. The Irish University project, I have reason to believe, has been abandoned—at all events, for the present. It was discussed by the Cabinet, but the insuperable difficulties presented by the extravagant demand of the Irish priesthood could not be overcome, and the subject is shelved. Instead of a University Bill, it is now believed that the Government are going to give Ireland a royal viceroy, and send the Duke of Connaught to reside in Dublin Castle. But, whatever may be the proposals of the Government, there will be no lack of subjects for discussion arising out of the measures to be introduced by private members. One of the first of these will be the Burials question, the discussion of which is fixed for an early day. It will first be broached on the Ministerial side of the House by Mr. Balfour, who proposes a compromise in a bill, the second reading of which the Liberation Society have resolved to support, with the view of making it more to their mind if possible in committee, reserving their opposition for the third reading if they fail. As a very large number of Conservatives are anxious to have this question settled, and can with difficulty be whipped up to oppose Mr. Osborne Morgan's Bill, the Government will find it difficult any longer to pursue a temporising policy, and probably a settlement of this vexed question is not far distant.

The Liberals continue to display much activity; and, despite their recent reverse in North Norfolk, continue to speak with confidence of the next general election proving favourable to their party. Last night there were half a dozen Liberal gatherings in various parts of the country, including one at Liverpool, where Lord Hartington spoke, and declared that the real issue to be tried at the next election would be the foreign policy of the Government; on which, he contended, the nation had never given an opinion, and until this verdict has been given the Opposition leader announces that his party will not consider the questions of foreign policy on which the present Parliament has pronounced its judgment as past and done with. Most of the other speeches reported to-day are pitched on the same key; and the *Times* says that it is impossible to question the courage thus displayed by Lord Hartington and his friends, however difficult it may be to admit its wisdom. It is also evident that the Liberals have resolved to make the most of the political influence of Scotland at the coming general election. Mr. Gladstone has at length accepted the invitation of the Midlothian Liberals to stand for that county, and he expressly does so, not on personal grounds, for he says that personally he would have preferred retirement or a quiet seat, but because he considers "the circumstances of the present juncture are far from ordinary," that the Government have "gravely compromised" the faith and honour of the country by their foreign policy, and so on, and that he accepts the invitation "as a public and not a personal question". Lord Hartington has also been down in Edinburgh delivering his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University, and though the address was professedly non-political, it was almost throughout a defence of Liberal principles, and by the stress he laid on the political influence of Scotland contained a sort of appeal to Scotchmen to remain true to their Liberal traditions. The fight in Midlothian will certainly not be a kid-glove conflict. The Conservatives are already hard at work, and at a meeting of Lord Dalkeith's committee on Wednesday it was asserted that a canvas of the country showed that they had a majority of 300 votes. Lord Dalkeith has suddenly "awoke and found himself famous," for the *Times* reported his speech at this meeting verbatim as if he had been a Cabinet Minister, whereas until now the English public scarcely knew of his existence. The Liberals accuse their opponents of manufacturing faggot votes wholesale, and there is little doubt that every nerve will be strained on both sides to secure the victory. One significant fact was mentioned at the Conservative meeting just referred to—viz., that Sir John Gibson Craig, the son of Sir Wm. Gibson Craig, for many years Liberal member for the county, had joined Lord Dalkeith's committee. It is said that the Manchester Liberals, whose invitation Mr. Gladstone has just definitely declined, intend to elect him without his consent, so that he may have a seat at his disposal in the event of his failure in Midlothian.

One question which was a fruitful source of Liberal disunion at the last general election, and threatened again to prove a very troublesome one, seems likely to disappear. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has announced that he intends this year to substitute for his Permissive Bill a resolution affirming the principle of local control over the renewal and issuing of licenses. This resolution Mr. Forster has announced his intention of supporting; Mr. Bright, it is understood, will also vote for it, and Sir Charles Dilke, in addressing his constituents the other night, said that he believed nearly the whole Liberal party in the House of Commons would support it. This will practically get rid of the Permissive Bill agitation, the advocates of which were threatening to make it a "test question" in every borough. The advocates of disestablishment will also, if the *Nonconformist* is to be believed, avoid making that question a cause of Liberal division at the next general election.

Lord Beaconsfield is gaining much applause for his appointments both in Church and State. The general approval which was given to the appointment of Canon Lightfoot to the Bishopric of Durham has been extended to that of Professor Stubbs to be his successor at St. Paul's. The favourite, Mr. Teignmouth Shore, has not won; but even the *Guardian*, which is one of the most anti-Beaconsfield journals published, has nothing but praise for the appointment of Mr. Stubbs, who has been professor of modern history at Oxford for thirteen years, and is acknowledged as a teacher by such men as Mr. E. A. Freeman and Mr. J. R. Green, the author of the History of the English people. In the diplomatic world everyone has been taken by surprise by the appointment of Lord Dufferin to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg. All kinds of posts have been suggested for his lordship since his return from Canada, but no one ever thought of sending him to Russia. There is scarcely a dissentient voice, however, as to the fitness of the appointment, unless it be from the place-seekers of the Conservative party, who are naturally angry at an important post being bestowed by the Premier upon an avowed Liberal. The present Ambassador, Lord Augustus Loftus, goes to New South Wales, to succeed Sir Henry Robinson. The salary of the office he leaves is £7,800 and that of his new post £7,000, so that he loses pecuniarily by the change; but his lordship is said to be tired of his anxious post at the Russian capital, and will be glad of the rest which he will be able to obtain in Australia. Another appointment just announced—a purely honorary one—is that of Sir Richard Wallace to be a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, a very appropriate office for such a munificent art patron as Sir Richard.

In France the week has been spent in making the rearrangement of political offices consequent on the recent governmental changes. M. Dufaure having declined to remain in office on the plea of his advanced age, a new Ministry has been found under M. Waddington, who retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Several members of the old Ministry remain in office, the new members of the Cabinet being M. Lepere, who succeeds M. Teisserenc de Bort as Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Ferry who succeeds M. Bardoux as Minister of Public Instruction, M. Leroyer, who succeeds M. Dufaure as Minister of Justice, and Admiral Jauréguibery who succeeds Admiral Pothuau as Minister of Marine. The most remarkable fact about this Cabinet is that five of its members are Protestants, including the new Premier, who is an old Etonian, and who rowed in the winning boat in the University Boat Race in 1849, which was won by the Cambridge crew. M. Leon Say will, it is expected, have great influence in the Cabinet, which it is stated he only consented to join on the express condition that it should adhere to a Free Trade policy, which is strongly favoured also by M. Gambetta. Yesterday the new President sent his inaugural message to the Chambers, which was studiously brief and contained little beyond some safe generalities, and M. Gambetta, the new President of the Chamber of Deputies, also made his first appearance in that capacity, and delivered a brief opening address. It is expected that before long the Chambers will return to Paris, but before this is done the repeal of an existing law will be necessary, and moreover it would take some time before the architects and upholsterers could get a building in Paris fitted up for the reception of the legislature. M. Gambetta has already taken up his residence in the Palais Bourbon. Some fears have been entertained that M. Grévy's simple Republican tastes would render him averse to a continuance of the semi-regal court which Marshal MacMahon has kept up at the Elysee; but we are now told that the new President is fully alive to the policy of keeping up the usual festivities at the Presidential mansion, and that he will soon give a series of receptions for the benefit of Republican beauty and fashion.

From other parts of Europe the news is not cheering. With the signature of the Russo-Turkish treaty it is always "to-morrow, and to morrow, and to-morrow." The Bulgarian Assembly, which is to frame an administration and elect a prince, is also postponed from time to time, and, according to report, awaits the arrival of deputies from Roumelia to raise the question of the union of the two provinces. The population south of the Balkans is said to be everywhere arming and drilling—no doubt with Russian connivance—and the foreign consuls are of opinion that it will be impossible for the Turkish troops to return to Roumelia, and that there is every prospect of the Government imposed on that province by the Berlin Congress meeting with a general passive resistance. The powers cannot agree upon a joint occupation, and the Russian officers openly proclaim that insurrection will follow the withdrawal of their troops. In order to preserve a fortress to her protégée, Bulgaria, Russia is setting at defiance a decision of the commission appointed to mark out the boundary of Roumania on the Silistria-Mangalia line, and the Roumanians have seized the fortress and appealed to the powers. Russia suggests a compromise, and there the matter rests for the present, but what it may lead to nobody knows. In the meantime the progress of the plague in Russia is causing much anxiety on the Continent, and sanitary and quarantine precautions are being taken in Austria, Germany, Italy, and Malta. Diplomatic relations between Denmark and Germany, which have been strained for some time, have now, it is reported from Copenhagen to-day, been broken off by the recall of the German Minister; and this has been preceded by the publication of an arrangement between Austria and Germany, made as far back as last October, by which Austria consents to the annulling of an article in the Treaty of Prague which provided that the people in certain districts of Sleswick should be asked by means of a plebiscite whether they wished their country to be annexed to Prussia or remain under Danish rule. This seems to have been another of the "arrangements" connected with the Berlin Treaty, of which we have already had startling evidence in England; and was probably the "consideration" given by Austria to Germany for her assistance in the question of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There is still very little improvement in the general outlook at home—almost the only encouraging sign being a continued increase during the last few weeks in the revenue returns compared with the corresponding period of last year. Another bank has failed in Cornwall, the moral effects of which will, it is feared, be almost worse than its financial ones; some 10,000 dock labourers and porters are on strike in Liverpool against a reduction of wages; the London engineers to-morrow will follow their example; landed proprietors are beginning to complain that they cannot get their rents from their tenants, many of whom are totally unable to pay; and even a prospect which was recently held out to us of a considerable fall in the price of meat owing to increased importations from America and Canada is now clouded by the news of an outbreak of cattle disease in the United States. The generally gloomy aspect of affairs is the subject of a cartoon in this week's *Punch* which is not unworthy of Tenniel in his best days. The title of the cartoon is "Bull and his Burdens." John Bull, in the character of the animal from which he derives his name, is floundering through half melted snow, bearing the significant words "Hard Times." The burdens which he carries on his back are a Russian, with Shere Ali clinging to him; behind him straddles a fat Turk; next comes a Glasgow Bank director; then an artisan on strike; while the Zulu chief Cetewayo springs upon his tail, shouting "Dar's jis room for me." John Bull's burdens certainly do not just now render the Chancellor of the Exchequer's task a very pleasant one, and it is not surprising to hear that retrenchment of expenditure is to be the order of the day in our public services. The army estimates are said to have been cut down considerably, and there are rumours that 5,000 men will be discharged from Woolwich arsenal before the 1st of April, 1,500 out of the 3,000 employed in the Royal carriage Department, and reductions of a like nature in other departments. The standard for Royal Artillery gunners has been raised to 5 feet 10 inches, which has had the intended effect of nearly stopping the supply of recruits in that branch of the army, and the lowest infantry standard is now 5 feet 6 inches, which shuts out a large number of recruits.

A considerable number of military appointments are or soon will be vacant. Among them are the coloneleies of three regiments—the 12th Lancers, the 37th Foot, and the 94th Foot—which have all been rendered vacant by the death during the last few days of General Sir Edward Pole, General Sir Thomas Simson Pratt, and General Henry Jervis. The commands of three regiments will also, it is reported, be shortly vacant by the retirement on full-pay of Lieut Colonel Montgomerie, 20th Hussars; Lieut-Colonel Chadwick, 33rd Foot; and Lieut-Colonel Lockhart, 107th Foot. Brevet Lieut-Colonels Bowdler, 40th Foot, and Clark, 104th Fusiliers, are also about to retire. The premature death of Colonel Home, R. E., which has called forth many expressions of sympathy and regret, also leaves vacant the appointment of Assistant Quarter-Master General at the Horse Guards (Intelligence Department); and the command of the garrison at Shoeburyness will soon be vacant by the removal of Lieut.-Colonel Ravenhill, who has held the post for some time, to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Canterbury. In the higher ranks of the Navy also several changes are expected to take place in the course of a few months. In June Admiral of the fleet, Sir Henry Keppel, will have to retire on account of age, and his retirement will give promotion to Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, who will then relinquish the command of the Mediterranean fleet. It is also said to have been arranged that Admiral Wellesley will retire from the Admiralty Board in July and be succeeded by Admiral Sir Ashley Cooper Key, and that towards the end of the year Rear Admiral Hood will also retire and probably succeed Lord John Hay in the command of the Channel squadron.

There has been a very general expression of opinion that the sentences upon the City of Glasgow Bank directors err on the side of lenity. When the news was communicated to a large crowd which had assembled in the Royal Exchange at Glasgow, the expressions of dissatisfaction were very emphatic, and one man who stated his readiness "tae hang the lot o' them on the gibbet" met with a good many sympathisers. The press has not gone to this length, but the majority of the papers think the prisoners have got off very cheaply. It seems to have been forgotten, however, by very many persons that the graver charges of embezzlement and theft were withdrawn by the Crown, and that as the prisoners were only convicted of a misdemeanour, the judge had no power to inflict a sentence of penal servitude. Even as it is, the two principal offenders, Potter and Stronach, are more severely punished than were the directors of the Royal British Bank in 1858, three of whom were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and others to only six and three months, and even these sentences were afterwards curtailed. To men in the position hitherto occupied by the accused the sentence itself, apart from the disgrace attached to their conviction, cannot be a very light one. It is stated that they are being treated in every respect like other prisoners both as to discipline and diet, and as far as their health permits they will have to perform the usual task of stocking, knitting, sack-making, hair teasing, or oakum-teasing, and live upon porridge, barley broth, milk, and bread. Permission has been refused to their relatives to visit them, and it is not likely they will be allowed to see any of their friends for three months. It is stated that Mr. John Potter, the brother of Lewis Potter, died on Saturday after hearing of his brother's conviction. He had been in a prostrate condition ever since the Bank failed in October last.

The Lancashire cotton-spinners have again been putting the screw on the Indian Secretary on the question of the import duties on cotton goods. An influential deputation composed of men of both political parties, and headed by Mr. Birley, the Conservative member for Manchester, waited on Lord Cranbrook at the India Office on Saturday, and urged upon him all the old well-worn arguments in favour of the repeal of the import duties. They reminded the Minister of the "absolute promise" of Lord Salisbury in 1876 that the first accruing surplus of Indian revenue should be applied to the repeal of the import duty, and they protested against the intention which Lord Cranbrook had referred to in the House of Lords of devoting the surplus of £841,000 remaining from last year towards defraying the expenses of the Afghan war, as continuing an "unjust and unfair burden" upon the cotton trade which ought more legitimately to be borne by the whole country. Lord Cranbrook's answer was just what might have been expected. He sympathised with the deputation, fully accepted Lord Salisbury's pledges, and, when there was a surplus, the interests of Lancashire should have the first consideration. He remarked, however, that the surplus from last year was not so large as had been stated, and its distribution must be considered in relation to the whole of Sir John Strachey's measures. There was also the question of the enormous pressure of the unfavourable exchange to be considered. Into matters connected with the Afghan war Lord Cranbrook declined to enter. On the following day, a second deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce went to the India Office, to whom of course his lordship could only say that he had nothing to add to what he had already stated. He had already sent a telegram to India asking the Indian Government to give a prominent place at the first opportunity to any remissions that could be made in the cotton duties. This deputation also asked that the Cotton Frauds Act might be repealed, on the ground that it was oppressive and a hindrance to trade. To this, Lord Cranbrook replied in effect that he did not know much about the matter, but if the deputation would state in writing the particular defects of which they complained both in the character and the working of the Act, he would give special attention to the enactments which were said to be oppressive, with a view to seeing what could be done.

Sir Edward Watkin has triumphed in his contest with his colleagues on the South Eastern Railway board. The majority for Sir Edward's "ticket" on a poll being taken was 1,128 in votes and £900,000 in stock. The minority, however, was powerful and influential, and Sir Edward is holding out the olive leaf, by consenting to the appointment of a "committee of policy," impartially selected, to whose decisions he promises to conform himself. The result was anticipated for some days before it was announced, and the Deferred Stock rose during the week about 3½.

Another incident of the week is the announcement that Mr. Albert Grant (*alias* Gottheimer) has presented a petition for liquidation with liabilities estimated at £596,000. No public proceedings in the matter have yet taken place, and no particulars therefore are yet known. People are puzzled to think what can be the meaning of the following advertisement which has appeared in the papers:—"Mr. Albert Grant tenders his sincere thanks to 'H. O.,' 'A Friend,' and 'S. V. R,' for their sympathising letters, and to 'Amicus' for his generous offer, which, however, Mr. Grant, whilst appreciating the kind motive, must gratefully decline."

In the law courts there is little doing. The most important cases are all being reserved until the return of the judges from the winter assizes, which some members of the bench have been denouncing as an unnecessary interruption of the business of the courts in London. The various libel cases in which *Truth* is concerned appear now and then in various forms, and the proceedings connected with these and other matters arising out of actions against and disputes among the "society journals" that some wags have been suggesting that a special court should be instituted for the trial of these cases. In the Queen's Bench, Mr. Macauliffe, the Punjab civilian against whom a verdict for £400 damages was recently returned for an alleged breach of promise of marriage to a girl named Chick, has obtained a rule to set aside all the proceedings, including the verdict and judgment. Mr. Macauliffe sworein an affidavit that he knew nothing of the action having been brought until he read an account of the trial in a newspaper in India.

Lady Anna Gore Langton, the sister of the Duke of Buckingham, who accompanied her brother to India when he went out to assume the Governorship of Madras, died in London on Monday. The movement for the higher education of women sustains a severe loss by her death; for she was to a great extent at the head of that movement, and few schemes were undertaken in connection with it without her counsel being sought.

The subject of gambling at the clubs is again cropping up. The evil is said to have become one of such magnitude that some great disaster is likely to occur sooner or later. Three members of the Hanover Club have just been expelled for losing and winning £8,000 at one sitting; at another club, the conduct of a party which played at ecarté all night is under the consideration of the committee, and at another the passion for high play has reached such a height that the more discreet members are all withdrawing. In fact, gambling is now as openly practised at the West End as when the gaming hells of a past generation were in full swing.

It is to be hoped we have nearly heard the last of Mr. Charles Peace, burglar, murderer, and musician. Since his escapade on the railway he has been the hero of the hour, and the newspapers have daily recorded the state of his health, his conversations with his gaolers, and marvellous stories which he is said to have told about his exploits and adventures since the murder of Mr. Dyson. It is to be feared that all this lionising of a vicious ruffian will have a very harmful effect upon the criminal classes and on the imagination of silly boys anxious to distinguish themselves as modern Jack Sheppards or Dick Turpins. A few days ago a thief was arrested with an ode in his pocket to the "great Peace" on the model of Byron's to Napoleon. When some of his musical instruments were sold the other day to provide funds for his defence, there was an enormous attendance, and three violins were sold for £21 10 6, £9-10 and £6-10 respectively. The last mentioned instrument is said to have been made by Peace himself and bore his name. A "small grand" piano, formerly his property, was sold for 24½ guineas. The evening papers containing telegraphic reports of his trial at Leeds had a great sale in London on Tuesday, and some of them issued special editions between 8 and 9 o'clock announcing the verdict and sentence. The trial was got through with a celerity which contrasts favorably with many recent long investigations, and Peace was found guilty and sentenced to death; so that we may now hope that he will soon be hanged out of the way and forgotten.

A very unusual occurrence has taken place this year in connection with the mathematical examinations at Cambridge. The Smith's prizes, which are generally won by the first two Wranglers, have not fallen to either of the first three gentlemen on the list of Wranglers, but have been awarded to Mr. Micaiah John Muller Hill, of St. Peter's, and Mr. Arnold Joseph Wallis, of Trinity, who were bracketed equal as fourth Wranglers, and were again declared equal in merit in the examination for the Smith's prizes. Only eight instances are on record since the foundation of the prizes in 1769 in which the Senior Wrangler did not obtain either the first or second prize, and only once before this year—namely, in 1859, have none of the first three Wranglers failed to secure the prize. Mr. Hill, who was unwell during the examination for the mathematical Tripos, is the son of the Rev. S. J. Hill, of Berhampore, and was educated at the School for the Sons of Missionaries at Blackheath. Another incident of recent University examinations seems to show that Tennyson's dream of "fair girl graduates" is in a fair way of becoming a reality. The London University last year decided to admit women to examinations for degrees, and at the matriculation examinations held last month eleven female students entered, of whom nine have passed, six of them in the Honours Division and the others in the First Division. Of the six who passed in honours four obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize, and two of these were only disqualified by age from gaining the second exhibition and the third prize.

The competition between gas and the electric light in London is becoming exciting. The Billingsgate salesmen have condemned the electric light, principally, it seems, on the ground that it is not warm enough, and the use of the light in the market has been discontinued. Two of the gas companies, in order to show what can be done in the way of illumination by means of gas, have experimentally lighted up part of Waterloo Road on the south side of the Thames, and Waterloo Place and Regent Street on the north, with additional lamps fitted up with improved gas burners and reflectors, and the result is such a blaze of light as is seldom seen in the streets except on illumination nights. The amount of gas consumed is, however, at least three times as great as under ordinary conditions; and although the companies are bearing the cost of this at present by way of experiment, they say that if the public want a better light they can have it by paying for it. The Gaslight and Coke Company has also been making some experiments of its own with the electric light; and, as might have been expected, the comparison of the results with those obtained by gas is much in favour of the latter. Besides finding fault with the quality of the light on various grounds, and asserting that it would be injurious to health, bad for the eyes, and throw out too much heat for use in private houses, the gas company give an estimate of the respective cost of the two systems, the conclusion being arrived at that whereas the cost of producing by a dynamo-electric machine a light equal to 1,727 candles is 4s. 6d. per hour, the cost of gas light to the same amount would be 2s. 3d. per hour, and the employment of opal glass to shade the electric light would, it is asserted, bring up the cost to 9s. per hour. Some experiments which have been made in street-lighting at Westgate-on-Sea, at the expense of Mr. Davis, a large owner of property there, have shown equally unfavourable results as regards the cost of the new light. The working expenses for the 24 days the experiment was tried amounted to £40-9-4, to produce a light which would be supplied by gas at a cost of £16-15-4, or at the London price of gas, at £7-18-9. The light is still being used on the Thames Embankment and on the Holborn Viaduct, and no report as to the cost of these experiments has yet been made; but the general feeling appears to be that, unless Mr. Edison can come to the rescue, the question of expense will prevent any large use of the electric light for ordinary purposes, although it may of course be employed where expense is no object. The Paris Municipality are going to test the comparative strength and cost of the two modes of lighting for a twelvemonth. In a certain number of streets the electric light will be used and in others gas with an improved supply and new apparatus, the gas companies bearing the extra cost of the gas, and also providing the new apparatus on the condition that it is purchased by the Municipality in the event of their adopting it at the end of the year's experiments. Scientific men, it should be observed, are by no means sure that the question of the great cost of the electric light as compared with gas is yet settled. There is an interesting paper in this month's *Cornhill* by a writer who is evidently master of his subject, and he comes to the conclusion that the balance of opinion is in favour of the belief that in America and France certainly, and probably in this country, electric lighting will, on the whole, be as cheap as gas, and that as it has been found advantageous in some cases to use a gas engine to generate electricity, the very cheapness of gas in this country may make the electric light cheaper. Professor Huxley also writes on the subject in the current number of the *Fortnightly*, and he strongly leans to the opinion that the electric light will at no distant day triumph over gas. He is not so sure, however, that it will do so in private houses; and, he adds, "As I am anxious to avoid dropping a word here that could influence the share market in the slightest degree, I limit myself to this general statement of opinion."

The principal theatrical incident of the week has been the sudden closing of Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday evening. The pantomime has not been successful this year, and Mr. Chatterton made a proposal to his company that they should accept a reduction of wages. A considerable number consented to the reduction, but the Vokes family declined, and the manager therefore determined to close the theatre until some arrangement could be made. Such events of course are not uncommon in theatrical management; but it is, I believe, an unprecedented occurrence that the great "national theatre" should close its doors in this sudden manner. It appears that it is pantomime and not Shakspeare (when efficiently played) that now spells ruin to the theatrical manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE GARRISON FOR KANDAHAR.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS THE BRITISH.

KANDAHAR, THRO' CHAMAN, FEB. 23.

Arrangements for quartering the force are rapidly proceeding. The garrison will consist of five batteries, two European Regiments, 60th and 59th, and four Native Regiments of Cavalry. Although quiet prevails, it is evident that the inhabitants of the country do not like our presence, and that they hope for the re-establishment of native rule; at the same time they are quite disposed to be friendly and fully appreciate our system of strict justice and equity, and the payment for supplies. They probably would be glad to see us enforce upon the Kabul Government these conditions of British rule, but they prefer their own with all its drawbacks to purely foreign government. The respective reputations of the Russian and British are sufficiently well known for no fear to be entertained on which side the sympathy of the bulk of the Afghans would be in the event of a contest between the two nations. In short, it would appear that the people would not be displeased to see Kabul subsidiary to the Indian Government provided the latter do not actively interfere internally, except to mediate to prevent oppression.

We shall always be liable to attacks by fanatics until examples be made of *mullahs* who instigate them. The latter are our most active enemies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EMEUTE AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

In consequence of the recent disturbance in Alexandria, an English and a French frigate have gone thither to watch events.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Prince Imperial intends to proceed to Natal to witness the campaign against the Zulus.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day announces that it has reason to believe that the colonists in South Africa will adopt the system of federal governments.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The first call of the City of Glasgow Bank has yielded a total of £2,000,000. It is announced that the liability of the Bank has diminished while the assets have increased, and a full payment is expected.

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. Troopship Jumna has arrived. Consols still remain at 96½.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, FEB. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8½ lbs. do.	5-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	110½
Bar Silver	50
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	81
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝

Arrival—Teheran.

Departures—Indus and Arabia.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
France	3 ,,	,,	2·07½.	
Sovereigns each			Rs. 12-5.	

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In yesterday's Legislative Council Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's report on a bill to authorise the destruction of useless records in Courts in British India. Sir Andrew Clarke presented the final report of the Select Committee on a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to railways in India, reserving his remarks on the measure to a future occasion. Sir John Strachey moved for the introduction of a bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876. Mr. Hope expressed satisfaction at the introduction of the measure. The Council was adjourned for a week.

THE Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday dismissed the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against Kessowjee Naik and other directors of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. A week's time was allowed to the counsel for the prosecution to consider whether or not he should proceed on the other informations filed in reference to three other mill companies.

THE prisoners, about fifteen in number, belonging to the 29th Regiment P. N. I., who were sentenced to various long terms of imprisonment for treachery at the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December last, passed through Lahore on Friday on their way to the Andaman Islands.

A NOTED individual, nephew to the late Khan of Lalpura, was sent in to Peshawar on Tuesday last *in State*, with an escort of 20 sabres of the Guide Cavalry.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—The communications between Jamrud and Jellalabad are, at last, under the direction of Colonel McGregor, being rapidly improved. The road will in a few days time be fit for the passage of heavy artillery, and as a sign of the times, it will gratify many to know that 40-pounder ammunition is passing on to the front. Guns to follow.

A EUROPEAN named Salt, late an assistant station master on the Rajputana State Railway, has just been committed by the District Judge of Agra for trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Allahabad High Court on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, also a European.

DR. VALENTINE, until lately a medical Missionary working in Rajputana in connection with the United Presbyterian Mission, has resigned his connection with that society, and taken permanent service under the Jeypore Raj. Dr. Valentine has been confirmed in the appointment which he has held for some time, that of private physician to the Maharaja of Jeypore.

THE *Englishman*—So far from its being likely that we have nearly seen the end, there is good reason for thinking that we have hardly yet seen the beginning, of the war with Kabul. Had our successes in the autumn been followed up by an immediate advance on the capital, it is not improbable that a final settlement would before this have been effected. But the long halt at Jallalabad has resulted, as we all along predicted it would result, in a revival of Shere Ali's cause and of the courage, if not of the strength, of the enemy. Yakub has not only recovered from the state of daze in which he emerged from prison, but has regained much of his lost influence. Taking with ample qualification the news that is pouring in from all sides, it is evident that he is acting with extraordinary energy, and organising a resistance which, though it will certainly prove ineffectual, is likely to try our strength in a way in which it was not tried in the autumn campaign. There is good reason, however, to believe that everything is ready for an advance the moment the snow is off the passes; and the movements of the Commander-in-Chief would seem to indicate a conviction on his part that the second act in the war is likely to be more important than the first has been.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Shortly before the Head-quarters camp of the Kurram Field Force returned to Thull, that charming little cantonment had a narrow escape from being blown across the river into Afghanistan. A large quantity of ammunition is kept there at present for the use of the column, and on the opposite side of the place where the powder and something like 1,000 live shells are stored under canvas, the commissariat stores, consisting of a vast quantity of rum, are also kept under canvas. Between these two inflammable encampments, some telegraph signallers lived in a tent. On Friday week these men would appear to have been drinking, and to have lain down smoking among some straw that was strewn on the ground. At ten at night, an alarm of fire was spread throughout the whole camp, and the horror of everybody may be conceived when it was perceived the signallers' tent was in flames. Every effort was made to keep the sparks from reaching either the powder on the one side or the rum on the other, fortunately with successful results. The tent, together with the adjoining cook-house, was burned down to the ground and the smouldering embers were stamped out. One of the signallers was dragged out a blackened corpse, and his companion was taken shrieking to the field hospital, where his injuries were found to be so severe that there was no hope entertained of his recovery. The confusion while the fire lasted was immense, and to prevent a stampede among the horses of the artillery, Captain Harvey had to order all the men of his battery to stand by their horses. Colonel Gordon and the other officers of the 29th, together with their men, were indefatigable in attempting to extinguish the flames; and the impression of every one, after the narrow escape which Thull had just had from utter destruction, was that in order to prevent similar risks in future, no time should be lost in constructing a fire-proof magazine and removing the powder and shells from tents in the heart of the cantonment.

THE Singapore paper of the 12th inst. says, "We are informed by Captain J. D. Ross of the following incident:—the s. s. Cleator (Captain Ross' steamer) brings to this port seven men of the crew of the barque Kate Waters which had been bound from Hongkong to Foochow. According to the report which has reached us, the Captain and both first and second officers were killed by the crew, composed of a mixed lot of natives, who were arrested in Labuan, and who appear to have scuttled the ship. The prisoners will be sent on to Hongkong for trial."

THE *Statesman*—Here is a body of poor but respectable Englishmen in the employ of Government, the sergeants of our Army, trying in their despair to hit upon some scheme of annuities for themselves and insurances for those dear to them out of savings from their monthly pay. We feel it a humiliation to see these noble fellows trying to do for themselves what the State ought long since to have done for them. We cannot adequately express the sense we have of our shortcomings as a Government. Here in India is the whole field of Life Insurance and Annuities quite unoccupied, soliciting the Government to enter it by the strongest financial, economic, and political motives that could possibly exist. The whole existing system of pensions, from top to bottom, and in all departments of the service, should be abolished at a stroke. It is full of anomalies, inconsistencies, defects, and injustice throughout, and should be made to give place to a great State Life Insurance Department, under which pensions, annuities, and bonuses would all be dealt with by skilled actuaries on broad and equitable principles. Such a department, within twenty years, would produce an imperial revenue so vast that we are afraid to avow what our own expectations therefrom really are. No one wants the over-wrought members of the Government to undertake it. Give the task into our hands, authorizing us to engage the necessary actuarial skill thereon, and we undertake within 12 months to produce symmetrical pension rules for every branch of the service, doing away with anomalies, inconsistencies, and injustice once for all, and organizing a great State Life Insurance and Annuity Department that would make India the envy and forerunner of other countries in this great economy, and produce within 20 years an imperial revenue of gigantic proportions. Instead of leaving these poor non-commissioned officers to struggle alone in their noble work, it should be the first duty of the State to see that not they only, but every man in its employ, from the covenanted Civilian down to the native peon, provided for his own eventual retirement upon an annuity, and provision for his wife and children, if he had any. The men have our warm sympathy and approval. Let them strive on: and let our contemporaries keep their columns open to them, and back their claims with united voice. Their grievance is a cruel one; their long silence over it most honourable; and their present claim unanswerable.

A CORRESPONDENT who is conversant with South African affairs writes to a contemporary concerning the Zulu marriage customs. The Zulu young men, he says, are most anxious to take to themselves partners and set up for life, but the ladies object. In Europe every girl is said to make marriage the one object of her life, while the young men hold back. But in Zululand a young lady refuses to have anything to say to her admirer, however well he may be provided with this world's good things, unless he approaches her with an enemy's head in his hand; and although the king has taken severe measures, even to the sacrifice of many female lives, they still hold out, and his only remedy for the evil is to go to war with the whites to give his warriors an opportunity to get married.

Two of the imprisoned Glasgow Bank directors, Messrs. Salmond and Inglis, have been taken ill, and have been removed from the cells to the hospital, and are under the treatment of the prison surgeon. The health of both has completely broken down.

ONE of Professor Rogers' epigrams relates to Mr. E. A. Freeman and Professor Stubbs, the new Canon of St. Paul's:—

See, ladling butter from a pair of tubs,
Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs.

Truth—I am by no means satisfied at being made to pay taxes for the subjugation of Cetywayo. Amongst other demands made on him in the ultimatum of Sir Bartle Frere are that he should allow missionaries to convert his subjects, that he should allow these same subjects to marry before the term of their military conscription is over, and that he should ensure to them when they commit offences a fair legal trial. However desirable these civil and religious reforms may be, I do not care to be taxed in order to carry a reform bill in Zululand by fire and sword. Unless a French officer can show that either he has a certain sum of money, or that his contemplated bride has that sum of money, he is not allowed to marry, and in many German States no man may marry unless he has the means to support a wife. As for trial by jury, or whatever other form of jurisprudence Sir Bartle Frere may contemplate for the Zulus, it is their affair, not mine. So, again, with respect to the missionaries. That blinded heathen, Cetywayo, observes: "Christian Zulu is Zulu spoilt." However erroneous this opinion may be, it does not follow that I am to force the Christian religion on the Zulus at the cannon's mouth. There was a good deal of point in the remark of King Theodore of Abyssinia: "I know you; first you send a missionary, then you send a consul to look after the missionary, then you send an army to look after the consul; and the army turns out the king."

THE annual report on labour immigration into Assam for 1877 compares favourably with that for the previous year. The number of immigrants in the Province rose from 135,807 in 1876 to 157,219. The number of deaths and desertion showed a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year. There was a slight increase in the rate of mortality, while the death rate among the Act VII. labourers from the N.-W. Province continued very high. In 1876 it was returned at 11·37 per cent. for men and 9·23 per cent. for women. During 1877 the rate rose to 15·11 and 9·02 per cent. The mortality among the labourers brought from Madras exceeded 20 per cent. The mortality in both cases is supposed to be principally due to new gardens being opened out by unacclimatised coolies, and the subject was receiving the careful attention of the Chief Commissioner who was prepared to close gardens to labourers unsuited to them, and to stop the importation of Madrasees altogether, if the high death rate continued. As to legislating for deserters, all the Government officials and the planters were opposed to it. The real remedy, it was urged, lay in the hands of the planters themselves, and it was believed that the improved conditions between Bengal and Assam would facilitate the ingress of labour, and that thus the supply would equal the demand for labour. During the year 32 new tea gardens were opened, thus making the total number 832.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—To undergo the prolonged torture of a "pedestrian feat" is now one of the most direct roads to fame; and an Englishwoman—Mrs. Anderson—has covered herself with glory in America by walking 2,700 quarter-miles in as many quarter-hours. She began her task in the Mozart Beer Garden, Brooklyn, New York, on the 16th of December, and concluded it on the 13th inst. She walked on a track made of such length that seven times round made exactly a quarter of a mile. On the last day of performance the "wear and tear of her terrible walk was," it is stated, "easily perceived at times in the pallor of her face, her weary steps, and the glassy appearance of her eyes." It is not surprising that she felt somewhat fatigued, for "at one time she appeared dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, with a large silk American flag folded around her person; in her right hand she carried a small English flag, and in the left the Stars and Stripes." The flag enveloping her body proved such an impediment to her progress and was so uncomfortable that she was compelled to stop on the track and have it rearranged. The crush of spectators was so great as to be dangerous, 2,000 persons being jammed in a hall built to accomodate only 500. This rendered the atmosphere stifling, and several women present fainted. Nevertheless, in spite of these unfavourable circumstances, Mrs. Anderson gallantly paced on, amid deafening applause; and on being summoned for the 2,700th quarter—the last—she "bounded from her room, and fairly flew around the track with a square heel-and-toe movement." Two men ran ahead of her to keep a pathway open through the crowd and two followed her to see that the open line was not closed. The roaring voices in the hall drowned the discordant blowing of the brass band, and when the last quarter-mile was finished, and the time announced as 2 min. 37½ secs, the fastest made during her walk, the uproar was "simply terrific." Mrs. Anderson then mounted the stage, and made a short speech, "While men," she said, "were the best for seeking danger at the cannon's mouth, she believed woman had the most endurance." She concluded by giving "a little advice to women about walking."

THE court-martial which is now sitting for the trial of Rear-Admiral Batsch, who commanded the German ironclad squadron to which the Grosser Kurfurst belonged when she was sunk, consists of General von Rheinbaben (as president), of Lieutenant-Generals von Dannenberg and von Bulow, Rear-Admiral Berger, Lieutenant-Colonel Am Ende, and Captains Livonius, von Schleinitz, Knorr, and Karcher, of the Imperial navy, as members. These officers form three classes—the general officers composing the first, the rear-admiral, colonel, and senior naval captain the second, and the other three captains the third, each of which gives a collective vote both as to the finding and sentence. In deciding what this vote shall be the members of each class of a German court-martial are allowed to deliberate among themselves, but are not permitted to communicate in any way with any of the officers forming the other classes. The court is also assisted by a deputy judge-advocate (Auditeur), who reads to the court the proceedings of the court of inquiry which has previously investigated the case, addresses the members on the circumstances, explains the law bearing upon the offence for which the prisoner is being tried, and finally gives his opinion upon the finding. The verdict and sentence are taken by ranks, the lowest class giving its decision first, and the opinions given begin recorded by the deputy judge-advocate. The president then informs the members of the result of the voting and dismisses them, after reminding them that they are bound to maintain the strictest secrecy with regard to the proceedings of the court.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March		
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Selection	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Waltz	Die Grafenberger	Gung'l.
Polka Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges	Wallerstein.
Galop	Princess Marie	C. D' Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This afternoon, at 5-30 o'clock, Professor Peterson will deliver the first lecture of the session at this institution. Subject, "A Study of Words." Admission is free.

A COMMITTEE composed as follows will assemble at 11 a. m. to-day at the mess-house of the 21st Bombay N. I. to examine the undermentioned midshipmen of Her Majesty's flagship Euryalus in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Mr. C. P. Ogle, Mr. John B. Eustace, and Mr. Earnest B. Beck. President—Lieut. Col. Sibthorp, 9th Bombay N. I.; Member—Major Brown, 8th Bombay N. I.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Gunnesh Ramchundra, a tramway conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of issuing a ticket other than the ticket provided by the Company for the journey. He was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Hindu woman who met with an accident on the 22nd instant, by being knocked down by a cart, one of the wheels of which passed over her left arm and fractured it, from the effects of which she died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, a noted character, named Bapoo Govind, was convicted on two separate charges by Mr. W. Webb, one of theft of a *dhotur*, for which he was sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes, and the other of having in his possession a silver neck ornament reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The case in which Mr. N. A. Wadia, Chairman of the New Dhurrumsey Mills, charged three Parsee shareholders with defaming him at a meeting of the company held on the 9th November last, has been withdrawn. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Smith and Frere, solicitors, who appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday on behalf of the complainant, stated that with reference to correspondence that had passed between the complainant and the defendants, he was authorised to state that they (defendants) denied having uttered the defamatory expressions as alleged. The complainant had no intention to get the defendants punished so long as they were not actuated by any vindictive motive, and therefore asked his Worship's permission to withdraw the charge, which was granted.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—The 7th Squad of Volunteers commenced their class-firing on the range at Kirkee, on Monday, under Captain Scorgie, when the following scores were obtained:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Serjt. G. Peaker	32	33	65
Corpl. S. G. Brebner	34	26	60
Vol. Elliott	28	26	54
,, Montis	24	29	53
,, Walsh	28	24	52
,, Manhood	30	21	51
,, Jones	26	15	41
,, Braganza	23	11	34
,, E. Ramm	18	12	30
		Total	440
		Average	48·88

We are glad to hear that Corpl. Brebner scored 62 and Serjeant Peaker 54 yesterday, making 122 and 119 respectively in their 40 shots.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ART EXHIBITION.

WE beg to remind our readers that the Art Exhibition will be opened at the School of Art by H. E. Sir Richard Temple, the Governor, at half-past 4 to-day (Thursday). The collection is said to be remarkably good, and there should be a large gathering of season ticket-holders, to whom alone the ceremony will be open.

THE NICOL AND CO. TRUST DEED CASE.

WE are compelled to hold over until to-morrow, on account of pressure upon our space, Mr. Macpherson's address to the Court in the above case.

THE GARRISON SPORTS.

THE garrison sports to come off to-day on the oval in front of the Secretariat will commence at 2 p. m., and continue till dusk. Tents have been provided for the accommodation of subscribers, who are requested to show their tickets at the gate. In addition to the original programme there will, if time permit, be some extra races for which Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy has kindly provided prizes.

THE GYMKHANA RACES.

THE lotteries upon the Gymkhana Races, second day, Saturday, will be held in a tent in the Oval immediately after the Garrison Sports, this evening.

SPORTING.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT has been found necessary to POSTPONE the REGATTA advertised for Saturday, the 1st, until WEDNESDAY, the 5th March next. The TIME for ENTRIES is EXTENDING to SATURDAY, the 1st, at 1 P.M.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
W. G. CORKE,
Honorary Secretaries, R. B. Y. C.

EMBARKATION OF THE 57TH REGT.—Shortly after two o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th inst. the 57th Regt. began to march down to the wharf in companies, the band accompanying them. They were followed by a large concourse of spectators, and having reached the wharf and fallen in upon the jetties, the work of embarkation commenced. This was rapidly accomplished, all the heavy baggage having gone on board previously. The last of the companies and most of the women and children embarked at 5 o'clock, by which time there was a great gathering of the community assembled to witness their departure. It is expected that the Tamar can easily steam ten knots an hour, which speed should take her to Natal in about sixteen days, and by a further expenditure of fuel the voyage might be accomplished in less time.—*Colombo Observer, Feb. 20.*

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday in the office of Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. Mottiram Bhagoobhoy occupied the chair. The meeting was convened to consider the question of the loan of eight lakhs which the directors proposed to borrow on the security of the company's mill property at Coorla, when the following resolutions were adopted:—Proposed by Rahimtoola Khiraz, and seconded by Narotumdass Wanareedass, and carried unanimously, "that the meeting protests against the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company borrowing eight lakhs on the security of the mill property, and desires that the company should be either wound up as speedily as possible, or such other proceedings be taken under legal advice as may be conducive to the interest of the company." The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Hoosein Noor Mahomed, and seconded by Pestonjee Dadabhoy, "that Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Rahimtoola Khiraz, Narotumdass Wanareedass, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Joomabhoy Lallbhoy, and Dinnanath Ragoonath Khote, be appointed a committee (with liberty to add to their number) on behalf of the shareholders of the said New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, disapproving the proposed loan of eight lakhs, with liberty to them to take such proceedings as they may consider for the interests of the company on behalf of and in the interest of the shareholders;" this was carried unanimously. The meeting then dispersed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS DISMISSED.

FOURTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdass, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was Secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Busishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Mr. Starling, in continuing to sum up the evidence for the prosecution, tried to show that the character of the accounts kept by Nursey Kessowjee was not that of a *bona fide* account; that he had been guilty of criminal breach of trust, and that Kessowjee had been abetting him by conspiracy.

The Magistrate said it did not appear upon the evidence that the directors were aware of what Nursey Kessowjee had been doing. They were of course most negligent of their duty—in fact they did not do their duty; but there was no evidence to show that they were cognisant of the doings of Nursey Kessowjee. What was required to be proved was that they wilfully violated their trust with an intent to defraud.

Mr. Starling contended that the evidence showed at least an abetment by Kessowjee by conspiracy.

The Magistrate.—There is no evidence to show that Kessowjee was aware of Nursey's transactions.

Mr. Starling said the evidence would show that Kessowjee must have had a knowledge of the way in which the monies were being applied, and that the monies were being appropriated to the purposes of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The learned counsel referred at some length to items in the accounts, to the directors' minute-book, &c., in support of his contention.

The Magistrate.—Nursey had to pay the debts of the old company to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees. The liquidator (Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina) said he frequently applied to him for monies to pay off the debts. It is for you, Mr. Starling, to make out a clear case.

Mr. Starling said certain debts were due, but not payable; and it was not for the court to assume that they were immediately payable.

The Magistrate said there was nothing to show that the debt of the old company was not due and payable; whereas the liquidator said it was due and that he made frequent applications for payment to Nursey, who was looked to for the payment of it.

Mr. Starling said Nursey had no personal liability, and he was looked to for payment simply as treasurer. Portions of the debt had not fallen due. He would show from the books that at each time Nursey borrowed monies, there were in his hands large balances to pay off every pie that was due. Why should he have borrowed at all when there were in his hands Rs. 6,50,000 belonging to the company? The court ought not to infer that this amount was put aside to pay the debts of the old company.

The Magistrate said he could not see, as Mr. Starling contended, that the directors were wilfully committing a breach of trust. As banker to the company Nursey might have had explanations to give as to the way in which he used the monies.

A few minutes later, the Magistrate made another remark, whereupon Mr. Starling said—I really wish you would allow me to go on with the case, or else I should sit down. Nursey, as secretary and treasurer, had in his hands monies of the company amounting to about seven lakhs of rupees, and yet he continued borrowing. Why, on the face of it, the thing was a criminal breach of trust. He borrowed monies on account of the company merely to put them into his own pocket.

The Magistrate.—If it were not for this old debt of nine lakhs, your figures would have very much weight.

Mr. Starling proceeded to remark that Kessowjee must have known how Nursey was borrowing for the company and putting the monies into his own pocket. There was the evidence from which the court could draw no other conclusion except that he must have known that. The learned counsel referred to the accounts and said that in December alone Nursey drew Rs. 1,35,000 from the pockets of the company and put it into his own. In reference to the items making up this amount, the learned counsel submitted that criminal breach of trust had certainly been committed. Professing to be the banker of the company, Nursey borrowed enough to enable him to carry on the business of his firm.

The Magistrate.—It may be unfortunate for your case; but there is no evidence to show that the directors of the Company had at any time actual knowledge that these things were going on.

Mr. Starling said the directors passed a resolution appointing Nursey treasurer to the company; but that was only in furtherance of a breach of the conspiracy to enable Nursey to get hold of the monies of the four companies for his own purposes. The resolution of the directors passed on the 6th August was one piece of the machinery resorted to for that object. It was simply a blind to get the mill monies into the pockets of Nursey.

The Magistrate.—There is no evidence before me to show that the directors did not *bona fide* appoint Nursey Kessowjee as the banker of the company.

Mr. Starling said the resolution, although passed, was treated as if it had never been passed, and that the account of Nursey Kessowjee as treasurer was allowed to be mixed up with the account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. One or another of the directors used that resolution simply as a blind. Nursey and his father were members of an undivided family; and it appeared that people used to go to Kessowjee for the debts due by his son's firm. The evidence showed that Kessowjee frequently acted in a manner in which he never would have acted had he not been cognizant of the misappropriations of the mill monies by Nursey. Kessowjee was instrumental to the mortgage of 335 out of the 787 unallotted shares, on which he raised a loan of Rs. 1,05,000, which he personally guaranteed; and yet in the statement sent to the Bank of Bombay, he put down all the 787 shares as unallotted. Why should he have suppressed from the statement the fact of the loan having been raised? Why should he have suppressed it from the minute-book? If Kessowjee was once assumed to have done that, the whole of his acts were undoubtedly the acts of a conspirator. He negotiated the loan of two lakhs from Dr. Sidney Smith at an exorbitant rate of interest with the view of putting into Nursey's pockets all the monies they could lay hold of. Kessowjee did not give in the statement sent to the Bank all the facts he knew, merely because he knew that his son was embezzling the monies of the company.

The Magistrate said he considered the conduct of the directors most discreditable and most blameworthy, but he had yet to see that a criminal case was made out. There was no evidence before him to show that the directors at any time knew the exact state of affairs.

Mr. Starling said there was evidence at present against Kessowjee. He guaranteed the loan of Rs. 1,05,000 from Purmanundas Jeevundas and he knew that the 787 shares were not unallotted shares; and yet he made false statements regarding them.

The Magistrate.—It does not appear from the minute-book that Kessowjee kept back any facts more than any of the other directors.

Mr. Starling said the other directors had no personal knowledge of those transactions. The loan of Rs. 10,000 from Ardasir Hormusjee Chinoy was also suppressed by Kessowjee. In both those instances, the learned counsel said he had brought home to Kessowjee a personal knowledge of the transactions.

The Magistrate.—According to the deed, Nursey Kessowjee was at liberty to use the monies of the company.

Mr. Starling said the evidence would show he did not use them for the purposes of the company.

The Magistrate.—To make out your case, I say there ought to be clear evidence that Kessowjee knew or must have known that Nursey was misappropriating the mill monies.

Mr. Starling remarked that the facts to which he had drawn attention would be held in England to be sufficient proof of embezzlement. Money was acknowledged to have been received, and yet there was no entry of it in the company's book. That was *prima facie* evidence that the money had been embezzled although it might afterwards be replaced. The circumstances showed that Kessowjee must have been cognizant of the loans raised by Nursey.

Mr. Lang (with surprise.)—*Must*, in a criminal case!

The Magistrate remarked with reference to the statement sent to the Bank of Bombay that the Bank appeared to be satisfied that there was a mistake and allowed another statement to be substituted. They appeared to have considered by the way in which they acted that they were not cheated.

Mr. Starling said the Bank did not wish to prosecute, because Kessowjee was a director of it and had guaranteed the loans. The Bank was secure: it was only the shareholders and the creditors who suffered. In the statement made to the Bank, the directors said "We have examined the accounts;" and "we find it contains a true and correct statement." It was a deliberate lie to say that they had examined the accounts. If they had examined them, it was equally a lie to say they were correct.

The Magistrate.—Was the statement signed with an intent to defraud the Bank?

Mr. Starling argued that the fraudulent intent must be presumed from the act, because the statement was false on the face of it.

The Magistrate.—Then you have the Bank coming forward to say that there was no intent to defraud?

Mr. Starling repeated his argument that the statement was false upon the face of it. Whether the Bank of Bombay had suffered any loss or not, the learned counsel said there could be no doubt they had been cheated. If the directors of the mills had not certified to the correctness of the statement, the money would not have been advanced; and the result of the lending the money by the Bank had been a loss to the Company of Rs. 40,000. If the Bank of Bombay had not chosen to do its duty by its shareholders, that did not render the offence the less real. The learned counsel argued that whether the directors of the mills knew the statement to be false or did not know it to be true, they were equally liable to answer for the offence. The complexion of this case would have been different if, at this time, Kessowjee Naik had not required a further loan for himself. He did require a fresh loan urgently; and it was when he had gone to apply for a fresh loan, that he told Mr. Balfour that he had made a mistake in the statement. No honest set of directors could have made a mistake to the extent of eleven lakhs of rupees, and that with reference not to one company only, but in regard to all the four companies.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused did not appear to have derived any benefit whatever from the loan.

Mr. Starling said that might be so in reference to the other three directors, but with regard to Kessowjee, it was on the evidence that he was hand-in-glove with Nursey, that they lived in the same place, that he guaranteed loans for the mill, and that whenever Nursey was in any difficulty, the creditors went to Kessowjee at once.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, remarked that the case had been pending before him for sometime; that a great many books and documents had been put in; and that on the conclusion of the case for the prosecution he had occupied himself a considerable time in considering all the points urged on behalf of the prosecution. Looking, too, to the large amount of money that came into the hands of Nursey Kessowjee, and seeing that it was unaccounted for, and that was—as it appeared to his Worship—owing to the neglect of the directors of the company, he had thought it right that he should hear Mr. Starling sum up the evidence. His Worship had most carefully attended to every word Mr. Starling addressed to him, and had carefully considered all the facts brought before him. When the information was first laid there were three charges laid—criminal misappropriation of money, criminal breach of trust, and cheating. The charges as to the first two offences were laid in this wise;—that the directors unauthorizedly appointed Nursey Kessowjee as a banker to the company, and that they allowed him to misappropriate large sums of money that came to his hands, and that for doing so they were liable for abetting criminal misappropriation. As regarded the first two charges, his Worship must say he did not think that there was proved against the defendants the criminal knowledge which it was necessary to prove under the Penal Code. As regarded the charge of cheating, it was founded on the statement submitted to the Bank of Bombay. It was necessary to prove that a false statement had been submitted by the defendants with an intent to defraud. Mr. Balfour and other witnesses were called as to this part of the case; but upon the evidence no clear intent to defraud was shown. There was no evidence on which his Worship could feel justified in committing the defendants; and they must therefore be discharged. He must, however, tell them that their neglect had been most discreditable; and that they were now discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. If any further evidence was procurable, the prosecution must apply to him for leave to proceed on the other informations that had been laid. His Worship asked Mr. Starling if he wished to proceed with the other case.

Mr. Starling said he has had no time to consider whether they should proceed in the other case, and he asked for a fortnight's postponement.

Mr. Lang remarked that the companies having gone into liquidation, the official liquidators would be the proper parties to prosecute if they discovered any fraud upon an examination of the books; and that this private prosecutor should not be given time to bolster up a case. He ought not to be allowed to proceed further with the other cases.

The Magistrate.—It appears to me that a week is not an unreasonable time to grant.

Mr. Lang applied for the discharge or at least a reduction of the sureties, remarking that he was told that Wagbjee Coorjee, the other informant who had laid two of the informations, was no longer willing to prosecute.

Mr. Starling said that his client Mathuradas Lowjee had laid the information in the case of another company.

The Magistrate ordered that the sureties should stand as they were, and fixed the other case for Wednesday next at noon.

ORDER OF MERIT.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, the Native Officers and Sepoys of the 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry specified below, for conspicuous gallantry while on active service on the Frontier:—

Havildar Dewah Sing—Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, in the attack on Ali Musjid and in assisting Captain J. G. Maclean when wounded, out of a heavy fire.

Havildar Maun Sing and Sepoy Gour Khan—Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st Nov. 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid.

Sepoy Utter Sing, Sepoy Dan Sing, and Sepoy Boodh Sing—Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st Nov. 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid, and in volunteering, when under a continuous and heavy fire, to bring back the body of Major H. H. Birch, who had been killed.

Sepoy Heerah Sing—Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st Nov. 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid, and in assisting Captain J. G. Maclean, when wounded, out of a heavy fire.

THE ACCIDENT TO BLONDIN.

(Correspondent of the Madras Mail.)

MYSORE, *21st Feb.*—I sent you a telegram this forenoon, and now send a few particulars of the accident to the Canadian Blondin. The staging was erected in the quadrangle in front of the Palace, and the Rajah's troops, horse and foot, were drawn up on two sides. The Maharajah, Chief Commissioner, and all the ladies and gentlemen in the station were present, and there was a great concourse of natives. The roofs of all the buildings in the quadrangle were crowded with spectators. The performer went through most of the feats with great ease and in a graceful manner; he appeared, however, to have some difficulty in propelling the wheel-barrow across, and the rope vibrated with the strain. The last feat was walking across blindfold. After tying a handkerchief over his eyes, he drew a sack over his head and shoulders, and in this condition performed a number of gymnastic feats. After traversing two-thirds of the distance, he sat on the rope with his legs hanging down, and when endeavouring to rise lost his balance. He threw down the pole and caught the rope with one hand but only held on for a second or two,—when he let go, he fell heavily on the arena below, a drop of 30 feet. The force of the fall came on his right hip and arm, and then on his face and head. He was quite unconscious; and as he lay with his face cut and disfigured, and blood oozing from his nose, many feared he was severely injured. He came down with a thud on the hard ground, which caused a shudder to pass through the assembly and some of the ladies were visibly affected. Dr. McGann, the Civil Surgeon, was present, and after examining the sufferer had him conveyed to the Civil Hospital where he received every attention. He was restless and in pain till 4 a. m., when he got some refreshing sleep. He has since progressed favorably, but feels his hip and arm very painful. The hospital has been regularly besieged by people enquiring for the hero of the day, and the obliging apothecary has had his patience somewhat tried. Blondin is of opinion the vibration of the rope was unusually great, and caused him to miss his footing. He has no recollection of what happened after throwing away the pole and clutching at the rope.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM FEB. 1ST TO 7TH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen has appointed Professor Stubbs, of Oxford, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot as Canon of St. Paul's.

Lord A. Loftus has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, and is to be succeeded as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg by Lord Dufferin.

The Earl of Yarmouth has been appointed to the office of Controller of the Queen's Household.

A handsome piece of plate was presented on Saturday, by a deputation from the London Irish Volunteers, to the Duke of Connaught, their honorary Colonel, as a wedding testimonial.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Liberal Committee of Midlothian, declaring his willingness to accept an invitation to become a candidate for the representation of that county at the next election. At a meeting of the Midlothian Conservative Committee on Wednesday, the Earl of Dalkeith, the sitting member, declared his conviction that a majority of the constituency would be found to be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's election.

The Marquis of Hartington was formally installed on Friday as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and delivered an address upon the advantages of superior education in all walks of life, and especially in connection with politics.

A general meeting of the Irish Home Rule League was held on Tuesday in Dublin, and, after a rather stormy discussion, a resolution supported by Mr. Butt, M. P., was carried against a large minority who advocated more radical measures in the conduct of the Home Rule agitation.

Mr. Lowe, M. P., on Friday, distributed prizes among the students at the Croydon School of Art, and in his address he referred to education generally, strongly recommending the acquisition of modern languages as being of more practical use than the dead languages.

Sir R. Wallace, M.P., has been appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery.

Viscount Maidstone, only son of the Earl of Winchilsea, died on Monday, aged 26. The death is also announced of General Sir T. S. Pratt.

A petition for liquidation has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy on behalf of Mr. Albert Grant, whose liabilities are estimated at £590,000.

The suspension of the Union Bank, at Helston, Cornwall, was announced on Tuesday morning. The liabilities are not large, and a considerable dividend is anticipated.

A deputation from Lancashire manufacturers and others interested in the Indian trade had an interview on Tuesday with Lord Cranbrook to urge the immediate repeal of import duties levied in India upon cotton goods. The Secretary of State explained the financial necessities of India, but expressed his sympathy with the views of the deputation and promised that their representations should receive effectual attention at the earliest practical opportunity.

The Lord Justice Clerk on Friday summed up the evidence in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors and the Jury, after two hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of uttering false balance-sheets against all the accused. On Saturday the Court sentenced Lewis Potter and Robert Stronach to 18 months' imprisonment, and the remaining five late directors of the City of Glasgow Bank to eight months' imprisonment.

Charles Peace was tried on Tuesday at Leeds Assizes for the wilful murder of Arthur Dyson, at Bannercross, in November 1876. The trial lasted many hours, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," upon which Mr. Justice Lopes sentenced the prisoner to death.

Nearly 10,000 dock labourers at Liverpool are on strike against a proposed reduction of wages.

At a meeting of delegates of the London Societies connected with the engineering trades on Monday, it was determined to advise the workmen to resist the proposed reduction of wages, and a strike is therefore apprehended.

The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The Ainsworth Cotton Mill, near Bolton, was burnt on Saturday. A large tea warehouse, belonging to Messrs. Horniman, situated in Wormwood-street, City, was burnt down on Tuesday. The loss is estimated to exceed £100,000.

A rather better inquiry for money at the beginning of the week led to improved discount rates which have risen to and are now quoted at 2½ per cent. Home railway quotations are perhaps as a rule rather higher on the week, but prices closed somewhat irregularly. Next to nothing has been done in the foreign market, and the same remark applies to the department for bank shares.

OBITUARY.—Capt. H. C. Greenaway, Ben. Inf.; Viscount Maidstone; General H. Jervis, late 72nd Regt.; General E. Pole, Col. 12th Lancers; General Sir T. S. Pratt, K. C. B.; Lady Millicent Barber; Lady Anna Gore-Langton; Lady Jane Hay; Lady Charles Hall; J. Bentley, J. P. and D. L. for Lancashire; J. H. B. Olein, late Ben. C. S.; W. Howard; J. P. and D.L. for Middlesex; J. G. Taylor, late Consul at Ragusa; the Hon. Henrietta Crewe.

In France the transfer of the chief authority has been quietly conducted. M. Grevy has been recognized as President by the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers, and yesterday sent a message to the Chambers which notified his election and declared his resolution to favour measures beneficial for the country. M. Gambetta has been chosen to succeed M. Grevy as President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Dufaure, alleging his advanced age, has retired, and a new Cabinet has been formed under M. Waddington, in which the Left are very strongly represented. M. Leon Say retains the Ministry of Finance. At the elections on Sunday for 12 vacant seats in the Chamber of Deputies, MM. de Cassagnac, de Reille, and de Fourtou, Bonapartists, were re-elected, but the other vacancies were filled by Republicans.

A treaty between Austria and Germany has been published, by which the former Power assents to the abrogation of the article of the treaty of Prague giving the inhabitants of North Sleswig a right, whenever consulted, of voting for annexation to Denmark.

The existence of Plague in Eastern Russia, although denied by the semi-official papers, has been regarded abroad with such apprehension that intercourse with that country has been virtually prohibited by the German, Austrian, and Roumanian Governments, while Italy and Turkey have adopted very stringent quarantine regulations.

The relations between Russia and Roumania have become embittered of late in consequence of a dispute respecting the Danubian frontier line, which the former Power desires—contrary to the decisions of the International Commission—to have drawn at a considerable distance from the ceded fortress of Silistria.

The Kings of Spain and of Portugal met on Wednesday at Elvas, but it is not believed that any political questions were discussed.

News from Cape Town up to January 21 has been received. The British troops had entered into Zululand, and two slight encounters had resulted in the defeat and flight of the natives, but the ultimate intentions of Cetywayo were still unknown.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG FEB. 6.—General Loris Melikoff starts to-day for Astrachan, to superintend the measures now being adopted for stamping out the plague epidemic in that district.

The trial of M. Goukhautseff for embezzling £200,000 from the Mutual Land Credit Association was concluded yesterday. The prisoner was sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude in Siberia, four of which are to be passed in solitary confinement in the Government of Genesseisk, and the remaining twelve on other districts.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

COPENHAGEN, FEB. 6.—Any hope that may have been entertained that Prussia might voluntarily surrender some portion of North Sleswick without a plebiscite has now vanished. We hear to-night that the German Minister to this Court, Baron Heydebrandt has received orders to present his letters of recall at once.

(BERLIN CORRESPONDENT "OF PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

BERLIN, FEB. 7.—The arrangement between the Governments of Germany and Austria with respect to the 5th Article of the Treaty of Prague has produced a most painful sensation among the people of North Sleswick, whom the article chiefly concerns. They propose, if permitted, to publish a protest, in which the greater part of the population are expected to join. Should the Government prohibit this, the North Sleswick deputies will record a formal protest in the Reichstag.

THE ZULU WAR.

(Correspondent of the Globe.)

UTRECHT, TRANSVAAL, December 31.

IT is rumoured that Cetewayo has accepted all the terms offered him except two, for which he has asked to be allowed more time for consideration; the usual policy, you will observe, of savages, but he will not get an hour longer than has already been given. The troops within the last day or two have been massed at the bases of the various columns; and here, the base of Colonel Evelyn Wood's column, there is continued bustle and excitement. The arrival and departure of Major Russell's Mounted Infantry Squadron early in the week, the arrival of the 1-13th Light Infantry and the mountain train guns under Nicholson and Slade, and Major Butler's squadron of the Frontier Light Horse, largely increased the number of our force.

Yesterday a motley force of native levies arrived and kept up a perpetual din singing their war songs. They have no instruments of any kind but make a peculiar humming noise, in high or low pitch, as an accompaniment to the singers. They are armed with every conceivable weapon—from sticks and bludgeons to the new Martini-Henry rifles, which will be issued to them as soon as they are sworn in as "Wood's Irregulars." Sir John Falstaff himself could never have had such a motley, ragged crew. The savage in this part of the country delights to bedizen himself, as to his head with all sorts of fantastic feathers, tails and skins of animals, and leaves every other portion of his body perfectly uncovered. They are certainly very active, and appear to have great skill in using the assegais and short tomahawks which many of them carry. On an occasion like this they are treated to a feast at the Government expense, and eat almost raw beef voraciously. Eating, to these niggers, seems to be carried to as great an excess as drinking amongst others.

Long trains of waggons with stores, and ambulance and hospital waggons, move slowly about all day to their proper positions, showing that provision is being made for what may turn out to be a severe struggle for supremacy. Waggon after waggon for ammunition is loaded at the temporary magazine and goes its way to its destined corps. If the first attack on the Zulus is not tolerably decisive it will necessitate very likely a long series of patrols through the country, as they will retire to their fastnesses in the bush, from which they cannot be dislodged except by starving them out. Any attempt to do so otherwise would be to risk a failure, and that would not answer in the present state of this country. There is no doubt that, owing to our insufficient force, we were obliged to retire from Secoconi's country, and though blame was laid on the shoulders of the officer who commanded the force by the public, I believe he has been quite exonerated by Lord Chelmsford. The water was bad and scarce. In one place I believe the men of the 1-13th, and of Major Russell's squadron, were without water for twenty-four hours and more, and the oxen and horses for thirty-six. The men were so bad that they could scarcely speak, and the heat was intense. Fortunately, the whole force is remarkably healthy, but the doctors have been hard at work to prevent any man taking the field who is at all weakly and might break down, but not many were found either unwilling or unable to fight. It is said that if Cetevayo accepts our terms many will be disappointed. No doubt the British soldier will be amongst them; but no one believes now that there will not be war with the Zulus.

DEFEAT OF THE ZULUS.

The following is telegraphed from Madeira by the special correspondent of the *Standard* at the head-quarters of Lord Chelmsford, dated Rarkes Drift, Zululand, January 12:—

"The last ten days have passed in anxious expectation, and preparations of all kinds were pushed forward with untiring vigour. Practically speaking, all was ready for an advance across the border on the 1st inst, the day named for the giving up of the authors of the raid into Natal and the payment of the fine imposed. The general idea among the troops was that an advance would take place on that day, and there was a great feeling of disappointment when it was found that there would be another eleven days' grace. There was, however, but small probability of a surrender upon the part of Cetevayo, for every item of news which we received showed his determination to resist to the last. Thus, when the ultimatum was received by the representatives of the Zulu King it was noticed that he had not considered it necessary to send any of his principal Ministers, those who received it being comparatively of low rank. His first act after the reception of the ultimatum was of an absolutely defiant nature. In a fit of indignation at our demand that wholesale massacres of his subjects should not take place without some sort of trial he immediately ordered the destruction of three villages for witchcraft. These villages contained over sixty men, women, and children, all of whom were, according to custom, indiscriminately murdered. Furthermore, it was known that he was making energetic preparations for resistance.

"Fifteen thousand men were ordered to assemble to resist the advance of Colonel Pearson's force, which, advancing from the coast, was evidently regarded as the main attack; five thousand were to occupy the great forest stronghold of Khandhla, opposite the border fort of Buckingham, held by Colonel Durnford, R. E., and his three battalions of the native contingent with two rocket companies; an equal force was to occupy the northern districts and impede the advance of the columns of Colonel Wood and Colonel Glynn. The remainder of the Zulu army were to remain in the broken bush country, which forms the strongest part of Zululand, under the King's direct command. Thus it was evident that Cetevayo was determined to fight; but all our news is to the effect that the terms of the ultimatum had been received with immense satisfaction by the people at large, who were delighted at British insistance upon an abandonment of the system of wholesale massacres which has been so constantly carried out, and upon the breaking up of the military system and the freedom of all men to marry at will. So great, however, was the dread of the King that none of the natives believed that the general opinion of the people would have the slightest effect upon the progress of events. While we were waiting the reinforcements arrived, and Colonel Pearson's column at the mouth of the Tugela was strengthened by the 99th and 2nd Battalion of the 4th King's Own.

"Yesterday the three columns entered Zululand simultaneously, Colonel Pearson from the mouth of the Tugela, Colonel Glynn from Helpmakaar at the mouth of Rarkes Drift at the most westerly point of Zululand, and Colonel Wood farther to the north. The Zulus opposed to Colonel Pearson have so far fallen back without fighting, but the scouts have brought in 28 cattle and some refugees. Cololen Glynn's column, which was accompanied by the General, was engaged soon after crossing the frontier. The Zulus for a while fought stoutly, then retired rapidly, leaving forty of their number dead. We also took some prisoners and cattle. The three columns will each press steadily forward to the King's kraal. It is anticipated that any heavy fighting that may take place will be before our troops arrive at that point, as the King will lose prestige in the eyes of his army if his kraal is captured. That once taken at the war will most likely become a mere series of skirmishes between flying columns and the natives in the bush."

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Natal, under date the 21st of January, as follows:—

"A force of 10,000 Zulus sent to Ekowe by Cetewayo is retiring before Colonel Pearson, column. A Zulu spy who has been captured reports that the army has been ordered to concentrate at Dalendi. No. 3 column, under Colonel Glynn, had a first engagement on the 12th, which lasted one hour. The Zulus fled. Lieutenant Purvis, Corporal Herfor, and twelve privates were wounded. Two privates were killed. All belong to the Natal native contingent. Rain has fallen heavily."

The *Natal Colonist* of January publishes a notification by the High Commissioner (Sir Bartle Frere) of the grounds upon which military operations are undertaken against the Zulus, the following being the most important passages:—

"Towards the latter end of July last two large armed bodies of Zulus, retainers of the Chief Sihayo, and led by three of that chief's sons and by one of his brothers, entered Natal, and took away by force and violence out of Natal territory two refugee women from two different kraals, one of them belonging to the Border Police Guard of the magistrate, Umsinga division. The women were dragged over the border into Zululand, and there, it is reported, murdered. The two separate acts of outrage were promptly brought to the notice of Cetewayo on the 1st and 16th August, by separate messengers from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and an explanation and redress by the surrender of the offenders for trial by the colonial courts of law was then and afterwards demanded from Cetewayo. In the place of complying with this just demand, Cetewayo replied excusing the outrage as a boyish excess, and offering a sum of money as a solatium for the violation of British territory. This offer of money was declined, with a repetition of the demand for the surrender of the offenders, but they were not surrendered; and on the 11th December a final demand was made on the Zulu King, in the name of the High Commissioner, that the three sons and brothers of Sihayo should be given up for trial, and that a fine for non-compliance with the demands already made should be paid within 20 days from the date of demand. Those 20 days expired on the 31st December, 1878, and the demand not having been complied with the High Commissioner entertains no hope that it is the intention of the Zulu King to afford the redress her Majesty's Government has a right to demand. It appears clear to the High Commissioner, from Cetewayo's omission to comply with his demands, that the Zulu King's intentions are not friendly to the British Government, nor calculated to ensure preservation of peace between the Zulus and the subjects of her Britannic Majesty in South Africa. I, therefore, hereby make known, for the information of Cetewayo and all the Zulu people, that I have placed the further prosecution of this and all other demands for redress and reparation in the hands of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, commanding her Majesty's forces in South Africa, with a request that his Excellency will take such steps as he finds necessary to protect the territory from further aggression, and to compel the Zulu King to comply with all the demands made on him for satisfaction due to the British Government or for the greater security of British territory, or for the better and more peaceable government of the Zulu people. . . . The British Government has no quarrel with the Zulu nation, and the future good government and well-being of the Zulus is as much an object of the steps now taken as the safety and protection of the British territories of Natal and the Transvaal."

The Zulu war has begun. The Cape papers brought by the mail of January 14 state that the High Commissioner's ultimatum to Cetewayo not having been complied with by the January 11, the British column was ordered to advance, and Lord Chelmsford's forces immediately crossed the River Tugela, which separates Natal from Zululand. On the 12th Cetewayo was reported to be near the Zulu side of the Drift, with 8,000 men, and the expectation prevailed that stubborn resistance would be offered. Later news, however, stated that Cetewayo was seized with fear, and that an active peace party existed among the natives. The River Tugela was swollen by rains, but was rapidly falling, and it was believed that the rest of the troops would have crossed by the time the mail left. Forty men from the Tenedos had been landed to serve as a naval brigade. The steam launches of the Tenedos and Active had been fitted each with a gun to operate close to the shore where necessary. The *Cape Argus* says:—

"The army of invasion numbers some 13,000 men, exclusive of reinforcement now on their way to the front. This force will advance into the enemy's country in four columns, of which three have their base at posts along the Tugela border. The right column has Durban for its base, with Stanger about fifty miles forward, and possessing telegraphic communication as an advanced depot. Colonel Pearson is in command, having under him eight companies of Buffs, six companies of the 99th Regiment, one company of Engineers, two 7-pounders, one company native Pioneers, 2nd squad Imperial Mounted Infantry, Durban, Stanger, and Alexandra mounted volunteers, and 3rd Native Regiment. This force, which has already crossed, numbers 1,500 regulars, 150 volunteers, and 2,000 natives. The centre advance is from Fort Buckingham, having Maritzburg as base and Grey Town as advanced depot. Colonel Durnford is in command, having under him the 1st Native Regiment, two rocket tubes, and 250 mounted natives, in all about 3,300 natives, commanded by nearly 200 Europeans. It is very likely that the 4th will be attached to this column. The left column, under Colonel Glyn, advances from Helpmakaar, having Maritzburg as its base and Ladysmith and Grey Town as depots. The column consists of seven companies of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment, eight companies 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, six 7-pounders, one squad of Mounted infantry, the Natal Mounted Police, Natal Carbineers, Buffalo Guard, Newcastle Rifles, 2nd Native Regiment, and one company Native Pioneers, making 1,700 regulars, 250 volunteers, and 2,000 natives. The 4th column moves from Utrecht, under Colonel Evelyn Wood, and consists of the 90th and 13th Regiments, six field pieces, the Frontier Light Horse, and about a thousand native allies."

A telegram from a correspondent at Natal brings news of the first engagement in the Zulu War. The news comes down to Jan. 21, when it seems uncertain whether the Zulu King had resolved to fight or had only ordered his army to concentrate at Dalendi, in order to observe the movements of the invading force.—The first engagement, however, took place on Jan. 12, when Col. Glyn crossed the frontier; and a short engagement took place with the Zulus, who retreated after an hour's fighting, in which they inflicted trifling loss on the British force, two soldiers being killed and four wounded. At the date of the telegram a force of 10,000 Zulus, sent to Ekowe by Cetewayo, was retiring before Col. Pearson's column. Ekowe is near the Umlalazi River, some twenty-five to thirty miles from the Tugela River in the direct line of Col. Pearson's advance. The country between it and the Tugela is described as hilly, but mostly open, and is watered by several smaller streams, of which the Inyezane River is the largest next to the Umlalazi itself. The retirement of Cetewayo's troops from this position, which is probably the key to a hill range which rises behind the river, seems to indicate that, instead of Col. Pearsons column having to bear the brunt of the fighting, as another telegram anticipates, the war is more likely to be an unopposed occupation.

Col. Glyn, who advanced from Helpmakaar, occupied a middle position between Col. Wood at Utrecht and Col. Pearson, whose line stretches from Fort Buckingham to near the mouth of the Tugela River; and the objective of all the columns probably was the new Kraal of Cetewayo at Undini, which is some sixty miles as the crow flies from Fort Buckingham, from which part of Col. Pearson's force under Lieut-Col. Durnford, set out. Col. Glyn's action, which was fought on Jan. 12, seems to have been a skirmish, and was followed by a retreat of the Zulus. So far, therefore, there seems to be reason to anticipate that a war which the correspondent describes as "the first war of aggression in South Africa," will be quickly successful. Cetewayo's means of resistance are probably not very great, and if any honour or any advantage worthy of the sacrifice is to be gained by dictating terms at his capital, it is probable that the army, small as it is, might be able easily to accomplish the task.

(Standard, Feb. 7.)

The Zulu war has fairly begun, and the first skirmish has resulted in a success for our troops. The news that reached us by the last mail rendered it almost certain that war was inevitable; but until first blood was shed there was always a possibility that Cetywayo might awake to the hopelessness of the struggle upon which he was entering. The telegram from our Correspondent at Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters shows that, by those upon the spot, no idea of any concession on the part of Cetywayo was entertained. That barbarian Monarch indeed appears to have been determined from the first to put an impassable gulf between himself and us. No sooner had he received the ultimatum insisting that he should keep the promises which he made to us at his coronation, and abstain from the bloody massacres of whole communities without any form of trial, in which he so frequently indulges, than he practically set us at defiance by despatching his troops to exterminate the inhabitants, some sixty in number, of three kraals. After this action there was no probability whatever of any act of submission on the part of Cetywayo himself but there was just a chance that the army and people would rise against their tyrant, and insist upon acceptance of the terms we offered. These terms were all for the advantage of the Zulus themselves. The grinding military system which put all males from the age of fifteen under arms, and which kept them from marriage to the age of forty, a regulation which must lead to the depopulation of the country, was abolished, as were the wholesale massacres carried out at the mere caprice of the Monarch. It is not surprising that the news of the contents of the ultimatum should, as our Correspondent informs us, have been received with joy, but it is according to precedent that, although the nation would have been glad of peace, the tyrant's will prevail. The careful way in which each regiment and corps is kept isolated in its own kraal, and the hostility with which these regiments view each other suffice, as no doubt it was intended to suffice, to prevent anything like concerted action. Each corps might know that its members wished for peace, but it could know nothing of the feelings of the other regiments. It did know, however, that if it showed the slightest symptom of dissatisfaction with the Royal policy it might awake any morning to find the kraal surrounded by an army with orders to give no quarter to a soul within it.

The British forces, amounting to about fifteen thousand troops, are advancing in three columns. Of these Colonel Glynn, in the centre, has already come in conflict with the Zulus, and has driven them back with a loss of forty killed. The column of Colonel Pearson will apparently meet with a stout resistance; for whereas five thousand Zulus are said to have been told off to oppose the force of Colonels Glynn and Wood, fifteen thousand have been sent to oppose Colonel Pearson. Ulundi, the capital of Zululand, lies as near as may be in the centre of the country, and is just equidistant from the points where the three British columns have crossed the frontier. The rate of advance of the troops will depend upon natural difficulties rather than to the resistance that the Zulus may offer. The country is in many cases very broken, water will at times be scarce, and the transport will meet with many difficulties which may cause delay. Still, as the distances from the points at which our columns have respectively crossed the frontier to Ulundi are not above sixty miles, we may anticipate that, if not by the next mail, we shall by the one following, receive news that our troops have met in the capital of Cetywayo. It is true that the real difficulties of the war may then be only commencing. The Zulu troops, taking to the bush, and abandoning anything like resistance in masses, might give us an immense deal of trouble, and the war might drag on for many months; but a desperate resistance of this kind is only possible when the people are united against an invader. This is not the case with the Zulus; the tens of thousands of their people who have fled from the tyranny of their monarch and settled in the country under our rule, afford ample proof of the extent of the discontent which prevails, a discontent which will be heightened by the knowledge of the fact that the invading army is really fighting on behalf of the people against their tyrant.

THE STRIKES.

THE labourers' strike at Liverpool is increasing in magnitude. On Feb. 6 the coal-heavers, who number three or four thousand men, turned out. They have not been threatened with a reduction in their wages, and it is said that the step they have taken is merely out of sympathy with their fellow-labourers, who struck and that if the coal-heavers struck the masters would have to give way. Their action is serious, as steamers may go out short of cargo, but must have the required quantity of coal. The earnings of these men average about £3 per week. The dock labourers on strike, to the number of several thousands, walked through some of the principal streets yesterday, carrying on their shoulders two labourers, who had spoken at some of their meetings. They marched to the pierhead, where a mass meeting was held, presided over by Mr. William Simpson.

A Central News telegram says:—The trade disputes

on 27 June, 2017

in Liverpool were intensified this morning (Feb. 7) by a general strike of the sailors in the port, who marched through the town singing some of their favourite songs. The coal-heavers having also struck in addition to about 10,000 labourers, the trade of the port is gradually becoming paralyzed. The sailors have struck with the view of supporting the dock labourers in their position.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

SENTENCE UPON THE DIRECTORS.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 1.

THE High Court of Justiciary met this morning to pronounce sentence on directors, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Mure, and Lord Craighill taking their seats on the bench at a quarter before 11 o'clock. A great deal of excitement prevailed, the Parliament-house and the approaches to the court being crowded, while the court-room itself was filled to excess.

The Clerk of Court having called the diet against the panels, sentence was pronounced, amid profound silence. The prisoners Potter and Stronach were first asked to stand up, when,

The Lord Justice Clerk said.—Lewis Potter and Robert Stronach, the jury, after a long investigation and with full deliberation, have found you guilty on the first branch of the three charges of falsifying and fabricating the balance-sheets of the bank. I think it is proper to say, in explanation of the sentence which must now follow upon that verdict, that had the other two charges contained in the indictment, or either of them, been proved to the jury, it would have imposed upon us the duty of inflicting upon you a very severe punishment, because not only would these charges have infered crime of very great magnitude, but they would have brought into the case an element of personal advantage as the motive of the act of which you have been found guilty, and I am desirous to say that as the case now stands the act which was done by both of you did not necessarily involve, and probably was not actuated by, any design or desire of personal advantage, but was a criminal act committed, as you thought, for the benefit of the bank. That does not remove it from the category of crime—very far from it, indeed; but it does remove from the crime of which you have been convicted the element, as I have said, of corrupt personal motive for personal ends. That consideration alone has weighed with the Court in the sentence which I am now to pronounce, being short of one of penal servitude. The sentence of the Court on you, Lewis Potter, and on you, Rober Stronach, is that you be imprisoned for the period of 18 calender months.

The other prisoners were than asked to stand up.

The Lord Justice Clerk said—John Stewart, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, and John Innes Wright.—The jury have found all of you guilty, not of fabricating and falsifying the balance-sheets, but uttering and publishing these knowing them to be false. We have considered also your case, and looking to the crime of which you have been convicted, the distinction may be drawn between you and the other two prisoners; and, considering that you have been in gaol now since the month of October, the sentence of the Court is that you be further imprisoned for eight calendar months.

A buzz of excitement ran through the Court on sentence being pronounced, but the noise was soon suppressed by the macers.

The Lord Justice Clerk (addressing the Counsel) then said,—It has been represented to me that in some of my observations yesterday while charging the jury I made some remarks on the officials of the bank, and some gentlemen who were witnesses, at least one who was a witness, might possibly feel himself hurt, and might be injured if my remarks were thought to apply to him. I mean Mr. Murdoch. I wish it to be clearly understood that in the remarks I made about the officials of the bank, I referred to three of the witnesses—Morrison, the accountant; Morris, the private clerk; and Turnbull, who gave the false returns of gold to the Inland Revenue.

After sentence was pronounced, all the prisoners appeared to be deeply affected, in particular Stronach, who cried bitterly. Before being removed from the dock they conversed with their counsel, with whom they shook hands on parting.

At 12 o'clock the prisoners were removed from the High Court cells to the Calton Gaol in the ordinary prison van, which was drawn up in Parliament-square at the front entrance to the building. The police having cleared the square of the crowd, the prisoners were observed by only a few bystanders as one by one they stepped into the vehicle. They were hooted as they drove down the High-street, and the van was followed by a large number of people all the way to the Calton Gaol. In the afternoon, Stewart, Salmond, Taylor, Inglis, and Innes Wright were removed to the prison of Glasgow, where they will undergo their punishment. They were conveyed in cabs from the Calton Gaol to the Waverley Station, and left for Glasgow by the 2 o'clock train, each prisoner being in charge of an officer, but not handcuffed. They occupied a third-class compartment. Their departure was witnessed by a large crowd, who, however, made no demonstration. Potter and Stronach, who are being treated as ordinary criminals in the Calton Gaol, will in the course of a few days be sent to the General Prison at Perth.

Excellent arrangements had been made by the Post Office authorities in Edinburgh to meet the demands of the Press in regard to the telegraphing of the reports of the trial. The total number of words transmitted during the 12 days was 1,354,845.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S MESSAGE.

THE Presidential Message read on Feb. 6 in the French Senate by M. Waddington and in the Chamber by M. de Marcere was as follows:—

"The National Assembly, by raising me to the Presidentship of the Republic, has imposed great duties on me. I shall unceasingly strive to fulfil them, happy if, with the sympathetic co-operation of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, I am able not to fall short of what France has a right to expect from my endeavours and my devotion. Sincerely submissive to the great law of the parliamentary system I shall never enter into conflict with the national will expressed by its Constitutional organs. In the bills it will present to the Chambers and in the questions raised by parliamentary initiative, the Government will be inspired by the real wants, the indubitable wishes of the country, and by a spirit of progress and pacification. Its especial anxiety will be the maintenance of tranquillity, security, and confidence, the most ardent of the desires of France, and the most imperative of her requirements. In applying the laws which give the general policy its character and direction, it will be imbued with the ideas which dictated them; it will be liberal and just to all; the protector of all legitimate interests; the resolute defender of those of the State. In its solicitude for the great institutions which are the pillars of the social fabric it will devote a large share to our army, the honour and interests of which will be the constant object of its dearest preoccupations. Always taking vested rights and services rendered into fair account, now that the two great powers are animated by the same spirit, which is that of France, it will take care that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor its detractors. It will continue to uphold and develop the good relations existing between France and foreign Powers, and thus contribute to the consolidation of general peace. By this liberal and truly conservative policy, the great powers of the Republic, ever united, ever animated by the same spirit, ever advancing with prudence, will produce the natural fruits of the Government which France, enlightened by her misfortunes, has given herself, as the only one capable of insuring her repose, and promoting the development of her prosperity, force, and grandeur."

M. Gambetta, in a speech delivered in the Chamber on assuming the presidency, said:—

"Elected by the Republican majority, a resolute guardian of your rights and prerogatives, I know my duties of protection towards minorities. I hope to be able unflinchingly to combine them with the respect every one owes here to the Constitution and powers of the Republic. We may, we ought all of us now to feel that governments of combat have lived out their time. Our Republic, having at length issued victorious from the strife of parties, must enter the organic and creative period. I beg you, moreover, gentleman, especially to concentrate your ardour, your intelligence, your talents, your every effort on the great educational, military, financial, industrial, and economic questions before you, the solution of which is legitimately expected by the rising generation, the army, the producers, the whole nation. Twice elected by universal suffrage, you have obeyed the first of its wishes by saving the Republic. You will carry out the rest of its wishes by insuring it, in accord with the Government, the benefits of peace, the guarrantees of liberty, and the reforms demanded by public opinion and founded on justice."

The *Times'* correspondent says the Left warmly applauded M. Gambetta's speech, and almost as warmly the Presidential Message, while the Right were silent, but decorous. In the Senate the Presidential Message, was much applauded.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CRANBROOK.

A DEPUTATION of manufacturers, bankers, merchants, spinners, calico-printers, bleachers, &c., from the Manchester, Preston, Burnley, Stockport, and other districts of Lancashire, waited upon Viscount Cranbrook at the India Office, on Feb. 4, to present memorials urging the advisability of removing the present import duties on cotton sent to India.

Mr. Barley, M.P., in introducing Colonel Jackson and the deputation to Lord Cranbrook expressed a hope that his Lordship would not judge of the interest attaching to this grave and vital question merely by the number of the deputation, which had been diminished at his Mr. Birley's own request, or the deputation would have comprised a larger number of gentlemen.

Colonel Jackson said it had been thought by many that Manchester had been endeavouring to remove a burden from its own shoulders, and to replace it on the shoulders of the people of India. Nothing could be further from the fact. An import duty fell upon the consumer, and not upon the producer. It was the people of India who paid this tax. Although the Indian Treasury received 850,000 from this duty, it was a burden on the people of India to the extent of 2,000,000. As regarded ourselves the duty had the effect of placing on and unsound basis the cotton trade in India. The result was to injure the people of India and the textile-producing population of this country for the sake of a small knot of manufacturers in India. The deputation had the absolute promise of Lord Salisbury in February, 1876, that the first accruing surplus of Indian revenue should be devoted to the remission of these duties. Since then the Finance Minister of India had had he knew, extraordinary difficulties to deal with. He had to make provision for an enormous famine expenditure taking up about 10,000,000*l.* sterling. Under these circumstances they could hardly expect that in 1877-78 there would be a remission of this duty. But had it not been for the famine and other complications, there would have been a surplus of over 4,000,000*l.* When they came to the year ending March, 1878, there was an important change in the connection with the famine charge, and Sir J. Strachey made his provisions with admirable skill. Sir J. Strachey spent 500,000*l.* on the famine, and reduced taxation to the extent of 232,000*l.*, and there was an available surplus of 1,511,000*l.* Later in the year circumstances arose which led to a reduction of the surplus to the extent of 615,000*l.* When they looked to see if anything had been done to meet the promise of Lord Salisbury they found that there had been a trifling remission on certain of our exports to India; a certain section of goods had been put upon the free list. He objected to this mode of dealing with this question. Such remission of duty would be too late to be of service to Lancashire. The measure was useless in its present form, and he did not think a measure based upon any such foundation could be effective. They asked that the entire duty should be removed, and that all goods entering India should be placed on entirely the same footing. They were told that the subject was to be referred to a committee sitting in Calcutta, partly formed of officials and partly of commercial persons, and he objected entirely to the constitution of that body. The result of allowing the subject to be treated by such a committee would be simply to shelve the question and deprive them of all redress. The official members of Indian committees had always been hostile on this question. Another feature in the case was that the duty was levied upon the tariff valuation fixed in India, and was equal to 6¼ per cent. instead of 5 per cent, and the Treasury of India received 200,000*l.* or 250,000*l.* more than it was entitled to. Remission rather than re-arrangement was what they had a right, under all the circumstances of the case, to ask. Sir J. Strachey's period of office as Finance Minister would long be remembered. It had been beneficial to India in many respects, and any one acquainted with the financial affairs of India must be inclined to congratulate him on securing what many Finance Ministers had vainly endeavoured to perform; but there was something to object to, notwithstanding. He could not close his observations without referring to the Afghan war. He trusted that there was no intention to postpone these concessions till after the Afghan war. The surplus had been promised, and it was to be taken to meet the expenses of the Afghan War. If so it meant that 2,000,000 of people were to have an unfair and unjust burden cast upon them which ought more legitimately to be borne by the whole country. The object of the expenditure was to promote the interests of England. The deputation represented all politics, but whatever their views they protested against the surplus promised them being used to pay the expense of the Afghan war. There was enormous distress at this time in Lancashire. Thousands of people were out of employment. Many of the workpeople were on short time. The millowners' capital was flowing away. Under circumstances of this kind it was unjust that our own Government should insist on levying an impost condemned by the economic principles universally accepted in this country, especially when it increased the difficulties of the population engaged in textile manufacture and added to the miseries of the people. Not only the rich but the poor would be anxious to know whether the wrong of which they complained was to be redressed or not. He presented a petition signed by nearly 2,500 members of the Manchester Royal Exchange.

Mr. Elijah Holt presented a petition from Blackburn, which he said bore 13,672 signatures. He assured his lordship that the working men and women of the country had a very deep and direct interest in this question, especially at the present crises—a crises entailing almost unparalleled misery. At the present moment in Blackburn alone 12,000 looms were entirely stopped, as many were upon short time, and extreme distress existed among the operatives on that account. The working men of Lancashire believed the time had come when the Government could not honourably and consistently maintain these imposts any longer.

Mr. Richard Haworth, of Salford, supported the observations of the previous speakers, remarking that in this case millions were taxed for the benefit of the units.

Mr. Isaac Hoyle, the Mayor of Blackburn, and other gentlemen, enforced the arguments of their co-deputationists.

Viscount Cranbrook said.—Gentlemen, I have heard with very much interest the remarks which have been made by the several speakers; and I can say, with respect to what Mr. Birley has stated as to the size of the deputation, that I am prefectly aware that whatever its size, it practically does represent the feeling of those engaged in the textile manufactures of Lancashire (Hear, hear). I take that for granted. I know there is a strong feeling on this question; and no numbers you could possibly have brought here could have convinced me more than I was already convinced from what I had heard and from what I otherwise knew (Hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, I have taken office in this department, finding myself pledged by my predecessor and by Parliament to a certain course with respect to these duties, and I accept to the fullest extent the promises which made by Lord Salisbury, and also the resolution of the House of Commons which pledge us, practically as soon as the financial condition of India will permit that those duties shall be—I will not say at once or wholly repealed, for I think Lord Salisbury carefully guarded himself on that point—but gradually repealed in such a way as not to affect injuriously the finances of our great Eastern dependency. At the same time the distinct object in view from beginning to end is that, however small may be the commencement, it is the beginning of a gradual repeal which is to be perfected (Applause). That I freely accept with respect to what has been done. I do not think it necessary to go into any lengthened arguments. I accept the arguments of the despatch of 1876 to which Col. Jackson has alluded (Hear). Of course, if I accept the principles of free trade in this country, I must accept them elsewhere, as being for the benefit of the population generally—(hear, hear)—and I do not doubt that so far as the removal of duties is concerned, it is an advantage for the consumer, and not a question solely for the maker and manufacturer who supplies. With regard to what was done last year, it is only just to my predecessor and those in India to say, though it may not be satisfactory to you that the remission has taken the particular form which had been referred to, it was not begun with the intention which Colonel Jackson suggests might possibly be the case, but the view of meeting a particular grievance which you had with respect to the coarser goods. You had an immediate pressure upon you, without doubt; but it was really quite contrary to the intention that the other duties should not be repealed. You had, I say, an immediate pressure, and there being a means of redeeming some part of Lord Salisbury's pledge, he very naturally said "Begin with that which is pressing very hardly upon the manufacturers of Lancashire;" but that was not done in the least with the view of delaying, or thwarting, or impeding the promise he had given from the beginning, that the duties of which you complain should gradually be repealed. With respect to the Indian officials, I feel also bound to say, speaking from my own knowledge—and having seen Sir John Strachey recently—that there is no man who has more at heart the carrying into effect of the pledges which he has given. I can say precisely the same for the Viceroy.

Colonel Jackson.—We quite agree with that (Hear.)

Viscount Cranbrook.—With regard to the committee which has been appointed in Calcutta, I know not how we are to arrive at the mode of taxation in any country unless by calling together persons on the spot, conversant with that taxation and qualified to consider the subject. We could not possibly do it here. I do not see how any committee could remit to a distant country or to officials elsewhere the consideration of the matter. I am quite sure of this that any points to which the manufacturers of Lancashire think it necessary to direct the attention of the officials in India will receive the fullest possible consideration from those officials (applause), who have the power to give effect to their representations. Therefore, I am convinced that although Colonel Jackson may suppose that the committee, probably combining men connected to a certain extent with Indian manufactures, might be disposed from personal interest to attempt to put a check upon the removal of these duties as far as possible, still there are those who have the real control and power, who prevent any such course being taken, especially if they were made fully acquainted with those facts which concern the manufactures of Lancashire. I cannot help saying while I feel personally—and politically I may say also—as strongly as any one of you can feel, the depression of trade which exists in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and from which I may add I personally suffer as well as you yourselves, that that depression is not confined unfortunately to one industry, but extends not only to the manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but to every part of the country. It appears, indeed, in some districts as if trade were actually departing from them; and that towns which had hitherto been flourishing would become desolate. I trust that prospect is not in store for Lancashire. I hope your trade will revive: and that you will have the markets open to you as before. One word about Bombay. I had a private letter the other day stating that although the Bombay mills were manufacturing they had no sale for their goods at the present moment, and that the English goods were also standing idle, because the people of India had not yet recovered from the effects of the famines, and were not able to purchase either Indian made or English made goods. I believe the depression is gradually affecting the trade of Bombay more and more. This is private information, but I have every reason to believe it is absolutely correct. With regard to what has been said by one of the speakers, I do not know that I need go into questions connected with the subject of competition in Europe and the United States: but there is one point on which I may make a few remarks, and that is the question of the factory legislation in England. The question has arisen as to factory legislation in India, and I dare say many of you are aware that the native gentlemen have proposed some legislation with the view of regulating the factories in India. There are, no doubt, circumstances connected with those factories which require special and earnest attention: and I can say to the deputation that I have called the especial attention of the Governor of Bombay to that question in order that no injustice may be done to the people there: and that such legislation, if possible, should be put in force as will protect children and others from over labour, and as will secure that the health of operatives shall be attended to as in England (Applause). I believe the course which will be taken in Bombay, and in India generally, will be such as will be approved of by this country. I do not like to attempt to go into details with which I am not quite as conversant as Colonel Jackson, and therefore I do not intend to enter into questions as to the value, management, or, if I may use the term, manipulation of duties. That must be left to persons who are well acquainted with the subject. I can only wish that the manufacturers of Lancashire will take care that their views are fully represented to those who have charge of the matter. With regard to another point I am afraid I must decline to go into the question of the expenditure and other matters connected with the Afghan war. Before this deputation I should feel that it was out of place to do so; and I must at present treat it generally by saying that the Afghan war, as well as other circumstances, will have its weight upon the finances of India. With regard to these finances it is perfectly clear, even from Colonel Jackson's statement, that it was impossible to do more last year than was done. The surplus to which Colonel Jackson has referred was not so large as he supposed. Sir John Strachey has recently put forward the view that there was a deficit of 300,000*l.* on the famine fund, for of 1,500,000*l.* considered to be due to the famine account only 1,200,000*l.* was raised. With regard to the question of the mode in which the surplus was distributed, Colonel Jackson speaks as if we had taken the whole of the surplus and used it for the remission of other taxation. But you must take into consideration the whole of the measure which was adopted by Sir John Strachey. It was a measure not solely depending on the Government of India: it was one which concerned native states which had salt and sugar manufactories, and it was most important that we should get rid of the customs line in India. That was necessary as a great scheme, quite irrespective of the extent of the surplus, which we thought should be carried out when we had the opportunity. It is not always possible to enter into negotiations with others at our own times and seasons; and therefore it was with the view of eventually equalising the salt duties all over India that the measure was adopted, which, I believe, will prove of advantage to that country. That is my answer, therefore, with respect to the surplus which was so distributed. Colonel Jackson, and indeed all of the speakers, have left out of sight one of the most material points with regard to the revenues of India, and that is the question of Exchange. I cannot help thinking that you, who represent the manufacturers of Lancashire, have not taken sufficiently into account the enormous influence the exchange must have upon the sales you make in India. I cannot myself hesitate to say that the effect of the exchange as between England and India would be far greater upon your sales in India than any duty which is levied there at present. Besides that there is the fluctuating exchange, and we have every reason to fear at present that, instead of being three millions, it may increase even to four millions, and, therefore, as we look forward, we must take into consideration the enormous pressure upon us of that unfavourable exchange. It is a thing which even the most skilful men seem to find the greatest difficulty in dealing with, and those, perhaps, who are the most conversant with such subjects, have the most fear lest there should be no remedy except in the equalising course of time, which would bring things to a position in which you can make your calculations with safety. But at the present moment we are obliged, in looking forward, to take that into our serious consideration, and it is for this reason that while I promise the deputation in the same language and to the same effect as Lord Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton have done, and say that I will urge upon the Government of India to take the earliest opportunity of going forward—I know I shall be pressing those who are only too anxious and willing to do so—I must at the same time warn you that there are circumstances connected with the revenues of India, both in the question of the war and of the exchange which make it quite impossible for any responsible Minister to make a promise which he might not be able to fulfil. I should be very sorry to hold out hopes which I could not realise. I can only promise you that every effort on my part will be made to urge the Government of India to redeem the pledges they themselves have given at the earliest possible opportunity. I think you have a claim, as Colonel Jackson has said, that when there is a surplus available for such a purpose your interests shall be first consulted in this respect; and that the people of India should as soon as possible have the advantage of having cotton goods of all the world imported free of duty (Near, hear). I am afraid I can say no more under present circumstances. I can only assure you that I say what I have said sincerely; but I must guard myself, looking to the responsibilities of the position I hold (Applause).

After a few further observations by Colonel Jackson,

Viscount Cranbrook added—I can only remark that, in every view of yours, gentlemen, and more especially in the wish that there may be a surplus in India which may become available, I cordially concur. I most heartily sympathise with you in the distress from which you are suffering, and anything I can possibly do in justice to India I shall be happy to do (Applause).

The deputation thanked his Lordship for his courtesy and withdrew.

NOTICES.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

[No. 12.]

RED SEA.

JIDDAH HARBOUR.

THE following directions for Jiddah Harbour and its approaches have been compiled by Commander W. J. L. WHARTON, H. M. S. *Fawn*, and are adapted to the survey made under the direction of that officer in 1877.*

[*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 4°30' *Westerly in* 1878.]

Jiddah, the sea-port of Mecca and distant from it 60 miles in a W. ½ N. direction, is one of the most considerable places on the shores of the Red Sea; it is in the province of the Hedjaz situated in a low, sandy, and extensive plain, in front of a range of hills 7 miles distant from the sea, the land in the interior being considerably higher and of a mountainous character.

The town of Jiddah, with its minarets being white, has an imposing effect from the sea; it is enclosed by a wall half-a-mile square, with small towers at intervals, and the angels towards the sea are commanded by two forts, with about ten embrasures each, but there are few guns mounted. In the north fort is the prison; the south forms in two octagons joined, and in the northern part of the fort, which is the smaller octagon, stands the flagstaff.

There are three entrances to the town on the seaside, of which the southern is the principal one, and leads into the main bazaar. The northern gate is the most convenient for communication with the consulates, but is seldom or ever opened after dark. There is also a gate on each of the other sides; that on the south is seldom opened; the northern one is common to all; and to the east is the Mecca gate, through which, however, Europeans are at present permitted to pass.

On the north side are six old windmills, near which is an extensive tomb, said to be that of Eve, 50 cubits long by 12 broad. The streets are very narrow and irregular, and the houses are mostly composed of coralline limestone, some of the new ones being large and well built.

The population of Jiddah was estimated, in the year 1875, at 30,000, of which number 14,000 were Arabs, 14,000 Africans (servants), and 2,000 natives of Hindustan. About 40,000 pilgrims are said to pass through annually.

Jiddah is, in some degree, the main port of trade between Arabia, India, Egypt, and Africa; many of its merchants are enterprising and wealthy. It is a regular place of call for the Egyptian mail steam vessels from Suez, and of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels.

In 1875 there entered the port of Jiddah 205 steam vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 179,489, and 20 sailing vessels, representing 13,152 tons. Of the steam vessels 83 were British, and the sailing vessels were all British.

In 1875 the exports were valued at £394,300, and consist of coffee, gums, mother of pearl shells, hides, and skins. The imports were valued at £1,712,000, and consisted chiefly of wheat, barley, dates, and tobacco.

CONSUL.—Jiddah is the residence of a British Consul, and a Vice-Consul.

SUPPLIES.—There is an extensive bazaar well supplied with meat, fruit, vegetables, and ghee. Coals may generally be bought.

Water is scarce. The annual rainfall is limited to a few showers which fall during the months of December and January, when the numerous cisterns and reservoirs, owned by private individuals, become filled, and form the stock in store for the year. During the pilgrim season water is of a fabulous price.

LANDMARKS.—The landmarks for Jiddah are not easy for a stranger to distinguish. The hills at the back of the great plain extending from the town are so rugged and uneven, that it is difficult to identify the peaks.

Saddle hill, the most conspicuous mountain, is in a back range, and is usually obscured by haze in the summer. The town, however, can generally be seen from a position outside the outer dangers, if in or near its latitude. Bearings of the town will suffice to lead a ship into the vicinity of the beacons.

JEBEL RUWADID.—The hill in the range to the north of Jiddah that shews most to the left on approaching from the south, and is the termination of some spurs running to the West from the back mountains, is named Ruwadid, and is the mark to lead inside the Rocky bank, but is frequently obscured by mist.

JEBEL YEMENIYAH, or the Sugarloaf, is a conical hill in the second range behind the town, from which it bears E. by N, distant 8 miles. It is the hill most used as a mark in these directions, and may be recognized by getting the town on an East or N. E. bearing, when it will be the nearest remarkable cone behind the houses.

JEBEL HADDAH, OR AD-DAR (or the Saddle hill), is the highest and most remarkable of the near hills, and, as the loftier range behind Mecca is seldom visible, it is generally the highest land to be seen. It shews as is a double-peaked hill, with a saddle between, is 2,700 feet high, and bears East, distant 19 miles from Jiddah.

JEBEL SANNAM, or Nipplepeak, bears S E, ¾ E, 10 miles from the town, and is a small but remarkable pyramidal peak, surmounting a flat hill. It maintains nearly the same appearance from all views, and from abreast Musari reef bears E. ½ N.

JEBEL-EL MOYAH, 4 miles to the W. N. W. of Jebel Sannam, is a low, black, rounded hill, forming the southern extremity of the nearest range to the coast. This may be distinguished by its black colour, and by being at the end of the white sand-hills that line the foreshore.

MOSQUES.—There are three mosques whose minarets shew to seaward, the most conspicuous being those to the north and south. The middle one, formerly known by navigators as the mark minaret, is half hidden by houses, and has not the height of the others; but the minarets are not used as marks in these directions.

THE HARBOUR is perhaps the most extraordinary of any so called as to its figure, and is so well protected by lines of reefs from all winds that there is comparatively smooth water, whatever winds may blow. It is a narrow strip of deep water, lying north and south between the reef immediately bordering the shore and the nearest of the outlying reefs. The outlying reefs may be said to form three parallel lines, extending north and south, a distance of 10 miles, and filling up the bay from Ras Gahaz on the north to Ras Aswad on the south.

There are also many outlying patches, between which are channels that are navigated by native pilots; but there is one recognized track that passes through what are named the gateways, that will be the only one described in these Sailing Directions, as it is that alone which a stranger can take with safety.

TIDES.—There is a regular tidal range, but it is so small compared to the irregularities in the level of the water, caused by the winds, that it is of little use to record it. The general level in summer is from 2 to 3 feet lower than that in winter, and it is in the former season alone that the majority of the reefs dry. North winds lower the water level, and southerly winds raise it.

In the months of November and December a constant set to the northward was experienced outside the reefs, but inside, the currents observed were weak and irregular.

MUSARI REEF is a breaking patch lying W. ½ S, 6½ miles from Bur-e-Sheik or Ras-al-Asward and 5½ miles S. W. by W from Maruwas reef. Close to the westward of Musari there is no bottom at 120 fathoms. This reef is generally sighted by ships approaching from the southward, as its breakers shew well.

ROCKY BANK, the westernmost and outer danger off Jiddah, is 2 miles in extent north and south, and the same distance east and west; it is separated from the inner group of reefs by a fair open channel 2 miles in width and having soundings of from 30 to 40 fathoms. There are five separate shoal heads on the bank, of which three are dangerous.

Abu Naklah, or Nuklah, the southern head, has 1¼ fathoms on it, and bears W. by S 2½ miles from the outer beacon on Gaham, and about 6½ miles N. N. E. ½ E. from Musari reef.

Al Wastani, with 1½ fathoms, lies 3 cables N. by W. from Abu Naklah and bears W. ½ S, 2¼ miles from the outer beacon on Gaham.

Both these shoals break when there is any swell; and there is a channel of 17 fathoms between them.

CLEARING MARK.—Jebel Yemeniyah (Sugarloaf), open to the right of the town, the town's width, E. by N, ½ N., leads to the southward of Abu Naklah, Al Wastani and of Rocky bank.

The other three heads lie on the northern part of the bank. The westernmost Al Fokani is 1½ miles N.W. ½ N. of Abu Naklah, and 3½ miles W. ¾ N. from Gaham beacon. There is nothing less than 8 fathoms water on Al Fokani.

Abu-l-Khodar is two-thirds of a mile E.N.E. of the last, and W. by N. ¾ N., 3 miles from Gaham beacon. There is a small 3 fathoms head on this, with 7 to 10 fathoms close to.

The shoalest part of Abu-l-Yahud, 5 fathoms, is 8 cables N. E. by E. ½ E. from Abu-l-Khodar, and N.W. by W. 2½ miles from Gaham beacon.

CLEARING MARKS.—Jebel Yemeniyah (Sugarloaf), open to the left of the town the breadth of the latter, bearing E. ½ N., leads to the north of these three shoals.

The Sugarloaf, in line with the centre of the town, leads over Rocky bank between the patches; but this is not recommended.

ANCHORAGE.—A vessel arriving off the harbour too late to enter, will in fine weather find anchorage on Rocky bank in the vicinity of Abu-l-Khodar. This anchorage is better than the one outside the gateways, though the bottom is but coral and sand.

LEADING MARKS.—Jebel Ruwadid, the west end of the range to the north of Jiddah (see page 2), bearing N. E. by N., will lead inside Rocky bank and outside Maruwas as far as Gaham beacon.

Jebel Sannam and Jebel-el-Moyah in line E.S.E. will lead north of Rocky bank to Fellahiyat beacons.

THE OUTER LINE OF REEFS to the southward consists of the breaking patches of Gaham, Jiddah, Umm El Kat, Assamdiyah, which are in a line about N. by E. and S. by W. of one another, and always shew; and the sunken patch Maruwas.

MARUWAS or MARUWIYAH is a small one-fathom bank lying N.E. by E. 5½ miles from Musari, and S.S.W. 3 miles from Gaham beacon. As it lies outside the line of the reefs above mentioned, and does not generally break, it is the most dangerous for a ship approaching from the south. The clearing mark has been given above, and the beacon on Gaham can always be seen, and on a bearing of N.E. ¾ N. will lead westward of this sunken patch.

OUTER BEACON.—Gaham, or Kaham, forms the southern boundary of El Harig, the channel generally used. A white stone beacon is situated 1½ cables from the northern end of the reef, which should not be passed too closely.

From this beacon, the south-east fort in Jiddah bears E.by N.½ N. 4¾ miles, and the Fellahiyat south beacon in the same direction 1½ miles.

There is a channal between Shab Jiddah and Umm-el-Kat, but it can only be used by the eye, and requires local knowledge.

THE NORTHERN OUTER REEFS.—All break. Jehan, the southern one of the group, is N.N.E. ½ E. 1¼ miles from Gaham beacon, and is the northern limit of the main channel. There is no beacon here, and its southern edge is not clearly defined. Care must therefore be taken to give it a good berth. Jebel Sunnam and Jebel el Moyah in line E S E. leads to the southward.

THE SECOND LINE OF DANGERS is a maze of patches extending north and south, about one mile inside the outer reefs, with channels between them. Two of these reefs, named Fellahiyat or Fellahah, are marked with beacons; the passage between, named the Middle Gateway, is the one generally used.

MIDDLE GATEWAY AND BEACONS.—This pass is between two parts of the Fellahiyat reef, which shew well. It is 1½ cables wide, but is obstructed by a patch of one fathom, named Erg-el-Fellahiyat, or Ulysses shoal, which is not always to be seen, and narrows the navigable channel to one cable. The south beacon is of white stone, and bears E.by N. ¾ N. 1½ miles from Gaham beacon; the north beacon is an iron cone, painted red, standing on three legs which are fastened into the rock. The beacons are 3 cables apart, N. ¼ W. and S. ¼ E. from each other.

The right extreme of the town wall in line with Jebel Yemeniyah, E.by N. ½ N., leads north of Gaham, and towards the Fellahiyat south beacon, and into a position for passing through the gateway which must be done by the eye, hugging rather the north-west side marked by the three-legged beacon to avoid Erg-el-Fellahiyat, which should be left on the starboard hand entering.

SOUTH GATEWAY is to the southward of the reef with the white beacon, but is not recommended to strangers, though it is much used by native pilots. The dangers on its southern border are all sunken.

NORTH GATEWAY is the best and clearest pass of all, but is not yet marked by beacons. It is formed on the north side of the reef which is marked by the three-legged red beacon, is 180 yards wide, and opens in the right direction to lead to the Inner gateway, which the Middle channel does not. The black cone (Jeb-el-Moyah) in line with the south inner beacon on Abu Harit S.E. by E.¾E. leads through this pass.

THE THIRD LINE OF REEFS is more continuous than the other. It has only one entrance convenient for the harbour; this is named the Inner gateway.

THE INNER GATEWAY is formed between Abu Harit reef on the south and Bahri (Biyari) on the north, the extremities of both reefs being marked by white stone beacons. The passage is 180 yards in width and quite clear, but neither beacon should be passed too closely, as the reefs are not steep-to.

LEADING MARK.—The second white house to the right of the town in line with Jebel Yemeniyah E.by N.½N. leads through the centre of this gateway.

THE INNER HARBOUR.—Inside the inner gateway and between shaabs Burri (or Berri) and Radham and the shore reef extending from the town, is the inner anchorage, a long narrow space with variable depths and with several patches. With a good light the shoals and edges can all be seen, but as much of the anchorage ground is between the depths of 3 and 4 fathoms, the bottom is seen just as clearly at that depth as on the dangers, and constant reference to the chart will be necessary to discriminate between them. On either side the reefs shoal gradually with numerous tongues of coral.

ERG-EL-ALLEM, 1½ cables inside the inner gateway, and E. by N. ½ N. from the south beacon, is a coral patch with 2¼ fathoms water on its shoalest part. It is unmarked, and not always visible.

SHAB BURRI OR BERRI.—At a distance of 1½ cables north of Erg-el-Allem, is the south end of Shab Burri, which with Shab-el-Radham, from which it is only separated by a narrow boat channel, forms a reef 2 miles in length from north to south, and is the immediate protection to the anchorage.

A red buoy is moored off the south-east point in 24 feet water and bears E. by N. ½ N. 4 cables from the Bahri beacon; this buoy should be left on the port hand entering, but should not be passed too closely.

WELLED-EL-GHERSH.—Another rocky patch called Welled-el-Ghersh lies to the eastward of the southern part of the Burri reef, leaving a harbour channel between 1½ cables in width.

A small white nun buoy is moored close to the south-west of a 4 feet rock on the southern extremity of Welled-el-Ghersh. The western and northern edges are unmarked.

GITAH-EL-MAYYET SEGHIR is a patch awash lying 4 cables to the N.N.E. of Welled-el-Ghersh buoy; it spoils the anchorage here, and care must be taken not to anchor so as to swing too close to it.

Another small white nun buoy in 18 feet water marks a tongue of the Shab Burri, and lies N.by E. ½ E. 6½ cables from the red buoy near the south end of Berri. This can be passed close on its eastern side.

There are many other small patches and tongues in the harbour that cannot be well detailed, and that the eye and lead alone can avoid.

ANCHORAGE.—The best anchorage in the inner harbour for a vessel drawing 18 feet, is in the northern part. Here the harbour is wider, clearer, has a uniform depth of 4 to 5 fathoms, sand, and the vessel will be nearest to the town. There is, however, a narrow part with 18 feet water which it is necessary to pass through, and which is sometimes crowded with shipping. For a larger vessel a good berth is in 10 to 13 fathoms to the north of Welled-el-Ghersh and to the west of Gitah-el-Mayyet Seghir. For a long vessel there is excellent anchorage immediately inside

NOTICES.

HYDROGRAPIC NOTICE.—[No. 12.]—*Continued.*

the inner Gateway in 14 fathoms, to the south of Welled-el-Ghersh buoy, where a single anchor is sufficient. In most other parts of the harbour a vessel should moor, especially during the pilgrim season when the harbour is crowded; as a vessel at single anchor may entirely bar the passage to the northern part of the harbour.

OUTER ANCHORAGE.—Large vessels, and vessels unable to enter the inner harbour from its overcrowded condition, anchor between the second and third line of reefs to the north-east of Shab Fellahiyat. Here is protection, but the ground is foul and uneven, the bottom being coral and varying in depth from 6 to 20 fathoms in a distance of a few yards. Numerous anchors have been lost here; but there is no better place at a convenient distance.

NORTH HARBOUR CHANNEL.—There is a channel into the harbour round the north end of Shab-el-Radham, which channel owing to the crowded state of the harbour has from necessity occasionally been used; but the entrance between Shab-el-Radham and Shab Hammama is so narrow, and has such a sharp turn, that grounding has generally been the result for any but short vessels.

BOAT PASSAGE TO TOWN.—The boat channel to the town is over reefs and shallows, and, when the water is low, it is difficult to avoid touching. There are several old tanks marking certain points, by which the cargo boats find their way in and out.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—On approaching within 30 miles of Jiddah, if the weather be clear, Jebel Haddah (Saddle Hill) will be seen, and when its north summit bears E.½ N., the vessel will be in the latitude of the town. The white minarets will be seen about 11 miles distant. In thick weather, which is frequent during the summer months, the buildings can only be seen a short distance, and good astronomical observations are then especially necessary before making the land.

If approaching from the southward, endeavour to sight Musari breaking reef, and when it bears East a mile distant, steer N.E.½ E. This will lead to Gaham beacon, well inside Abu Naklah, and the town will be half a point on the starboard bow when the course is altered.

If Musari should not be seen, steer for the town between the bearing N. E. by E, and E. N.E.; this will lead to a position to sight Gaham beacon, which should be brought to bear half a point on the starboard bow. Then run on until Jebel Yemeniyeh is in line with the right extreme of the town, bearing E. by N.½ N. This course will lead a little to the north of Fellahiyat south beacon.

When the Fellahiyat north beacon bears N. by E.¾E., alter course quickly to port, steer about N. E ½ N, and pass through the Middle Gateway by eye. Keep rather on the north-west side of the channel to avoid Erg-el-Fellahiyat, a shoal which has only one-fathom water.

When the north beacon bears West, alter course to starboard, and steer S E. by E. for a convenient position for entering the Inner Gateway.*

When the south inner beacon on Abu Harit bears East, alter course to port, and steer midway between the beacons on an E. by N. ½ N. course. This course will lead clear of Erg-el-Allem, and 120 yards south of the Burri buoy. When the latter bears North, alter course quickly to port, and steer up to the anchorage on a N. by E. ¾ E. course, leaving the Welled-el-Ghersh buoy to starboard, and the white nun buoy, further to the north to port. The anchorage must be selected by eye.

A sailing vessel should luff closely round the Burri red buoy, if it is intended to gain the upper part of the harbour.

FROM THE NORTH.—If approaching from the north, keep well outside until Jebel Yemeniyah is the width of the town to the left of the latter or the town bears about East, when steer for it to the north of Rocky bank until the beacons are seen, which will guide into a position to enter the Middle Gateway.

If Jebel Sannam and Jebel Moyeh are seen, these two in line bearing E. S. E. will lead clear of all dangers as far as the Fellahiyat south beacon.

OTHER CHANNELS.—A sailing vessel may be obliged to take some other passage through the two outer lines of reefs, but the chart and eye must be her guide if she attempt it without a pilot.

PILOTS for the harbour may, as a rule, be found outside, but a gun will bring them off if they are not waiting. They are generally fishermen, but know the channels well. The charge is 10 dollars either way.

CAUTION.—In proceeding in or out of Jiddah harbour, the pilots are mostly guided by the eye, for the channels are so narrow, that the marks will be found of little use, except in approaching the port. Towards noon is the best time for entering, as, owing to the clearness of the water, the sunken rocks then appear as a dark-green shadow on the surface; but when the sun is low to the eastward, and there is much glare, or in thick, hazy, or cloudy weather, the rocks cannot be discovered until upon or close to them. Much care is required in long ships entering or leaving the port, as the turnings are sharp, and it is said that a large percentage of such vessels ground in so doing.

BEACONS AND BUOYS.—In the channel above described there are four *white* beacons, namely, on the north end of Gaham; on Fellahiyat reef south side of Middle Gateway; and those on either side of Inner Gateway. A *red* beacon on Fellahiyat reef, north side of Middle Gateway. A *red* buoy on the south-east corner of Burri reef. A *white* nun buoy, on the south end of Welled-el-Ghersh; also one higher up the harbour on the eastern extremity of a tongue of Shab Burri.

Too much reliance should not be placed upon the buoys, as they occasionally break adrift, and there is much delay in replacing them.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th December 1878.

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* See Admiralty charts:—Red Sea, index chart, No 2523; Red Sea, sheet 8, No. 8c; Jiddah harbour, No 2599 scale m = 3 inches. These directions, which have been lately issued at the Hydrographic office of the Admiralty, supersede pages 157—163 of Red Sea Pilot 2nd edit

* If the north Gateway should be ever marked, that channel would be chosen in preference to the Middle one.

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THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

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Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
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Schomlauer Auslese 1868	" 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	" 13	" 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	" 16	
Karlowitzer 1868.........	" 16	
Erlauer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 1879.

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10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
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Bombay, 27th September 1878.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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At the same time and place will be sold to the Highest Bidder a collection of
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Comprising
SOLID SILVER CUPS,
WON BY THE
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And numbering Eighteen Cups in all, the weight of each Cup in Rupees for Sterling Silver will be mentioned at the time of sale.

Also a few valuable Diamond Rings, Gold Watches and other Articles of Great Value will be sold on this occasion.

The Sale will take place on the MALL, near the WHELER CLUB on the site of the Sale of Government Horses, on the
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TERMS—CASH must be paid before any article can be removed, by order of the Executors to the Estate, with further Detailed Catalogues, will be issued prior to date of Sale.

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No.			
No. 1.	Bay Waler..............................	15—3	High—7 years of age—A good Racer and an excellent Charger.
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" 9.	Iron-Grey Arab	14—2	High—4 years of age—A very powerful Horse and an excellent Charger.
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